The New-York Times.

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THE ERIE RAILROAD STRIKE.

A Locomotive Thrown off the Track and Broken Up—Narrow Escape of an Emigrant Train and 300 Passengers—Agents and Clerks Loading and Unloading the Freight—The Military and Police Out—Getting Quiet.

The particulars of a strike among the laborers and brakemen on the Eastern Division of the Erie Railroad, which terminates at Piermont, we published on Saturday. The crisis was reached on the 1st inst. The immediate cause of the strike was a reduction of ten per cent. upon their wages, which went into operation on the 25th ult. In it about 500 men participated, being the whole force employed on that part of the road, including the brakemen. Since the 1st inst. the business of that section has been at a stand-still, and up to Saturday afternoon nearly two hundred car loads of freight from the West had accumulated above Piermont, which could not be moved for the want of laborers. A few straggling trains only departed for the West and these had to be loaded by the agents, clerks and other employes, who were compelled to take off their coats and go to work, while the strikers stood and looked on as if it were a good joke. Only three or four cars were sent by each train, so that they could be easily controlled by the Engineer, the Conductor and flagman acting as brakemen.

One half of the whole number of laborers on that portion of the road, about 250, are employed in ordinary times upon the Pier head in handling the freight which is received and dispatched each way. They are divided into night and day gangs, and are designated as laborers, checkers, tally clerks, porters and stowers. The present force have been engaged in this work for a long time, and have acquired a dexterity in this particular department of labor which makes their services almost indispensable to the Company. Indeed, it would be as impossible for inexperienced hands to perform this labor properly as for a raw laborer to drive a locomotive. Being aware of this fact themselves, they have more than once dictated terms to the agents, and on one occasion, at least, compelled an advance of wages to a dollar per day. These laborers, and those whose interests are directly connected with them, such as boarding house keepers, grocers, &c., constitute nine-tenths of the population of Piermont, and there is such a combination existing among them that no new force sent there to oust the old residents could find a night's lodging or a meal in the town. The exposed situation of the dock, built out a mile from the shore, with its freight sheds and offices at the extreme end, and a railroad track running the entire length, puts it in the power of a disorderly and evil disposed gang to inflict almost irreparable damage on the Company. The necessity of having the good-will of these men has naturally led the agent to make concessions which under other circumstances would not be thought of. A lenient and conciliatory course has, therefore, been pursued towards them, until concessions and good treatment have made them exacting and difficult to manage. The present, however, is the first occasion that the military and police have been invoked to put down rebellion.

The Agent, Mr. Blake, told them on the 25th of November they would be paid 90 cents per day of eleven hours, and if they could find any other railroad which paid higher wages, they should have the highest. Five or six hours was reckoned a half-day, and those who worked steadily could make from $20 to $25 per month.

On the last of the month every man was paid up by the Company. The possession of so much money was more prosperity than they could stand. They imbibed freely of the bad rum which abounds in the place, and, following the advice of some of their leaders, a general strike was determined on. Tuesday, the 1st of December, the night gang which loads the western freight did not appear; then the brakemen struck, and finally the day gang, which loads the eastern freight. Mr. Riddell, Superintendant of the East Division, and Mr. Watson, the dispatcher, were obliged to turn brakemen, and go out on the trains.

On Wednesday evening, the steamboat *Erie* was seen coming up the river, and a rumor was circulated that a new gang of laborers was on board; immediately a fish-horn was sounded, and three hundred men poured down upon the Pier to prevent them from landing. It proved to be a company of 300 emigrants bound West. The clerks and agents off coats, and, assisted by the crews of the boat and such miscellaneous help as was at hand transferred the baggage to the cars, while the laborers stood and looked on. The train started on its way west, but it had proceeded only as far as the water station, section 2, where it encountered a *railroad bar spiked* across the road, which threw the locomotive off the track down a steep embankment, and broke it up; the cars narrowly escaped a similar fate by the breaking of the coupling which attached them to the tender; three hundred persons, a majority women and children, thus providentially escaped sudden death, or terrible maimings. The place selected for this outrage was near a stream of water, into which it was the evident design to have precipitated the whole train with its freight of human life. What efforts, if any, have been made to detect the authors of the crime have not been made known.

A force was collected along the line of the road and sent down ostensibly to take the place of the refractory workmen, but really, no doubt, for the purpose of frightening them into subjection. No provision was made for their protection, and the result was, they had no sooner landed on the Pier than they were attacked and driven off. Three or four of the number were thrown off the dock, a colored man, who was going to see his son on one of the boats, among the rest, and was nearly drowned. The new men retreated up the Pier, and found shelter in the shops in the village, and in the engine-house of the Company. They fought desperately among themselves, and there were some broken heads, but nobody was killed. The Sheriff of Orange County, Mr. Stephens, was applied to. He called upon the Piermont Guards, a volunteer company of citizens, who turned out to the number of twenty-five in citizen's dress, with bayonets fixed, and supplied with ball cartridge. Word was also sent to Stoney Point for the Guards at that place to hold themselves in readiness, and the Rockland Rangers, a mounted company, received a similar notice.

During the day, Mr. E. R. Houghton, the foreman, Mr. Mabie, clerk, and others, were actively engaged in persuading the men to go to work. They went among them without being molested. On Friday evening the steamer *Esquimaux* arrived from New-York with about a hundred men, escorted by 25 Metropolitan policemen. The sight of this force ahead, and the presence of the military in the rear, had the effect to bring a portion of the refractory workmen to their senses; but they insisted that the day-gang, which loads the day-freight, and was the first to strike, should be the first to turn on. To avoid a collision the policemen remained on board the steamer over night. On Saturday morning they landed, and after a short parade, went up and took a look at the town, escorted by the Piermont Guards. About half the men again commenced work in the morning, and at noon four-fifths were once more at work. The Police, were, however, detained over night, and the military also slept upon their arms. Up to Saturday night the brakemen, thirty in number, still held out.

The force carried up from the City were fresh emigrants picked up in different parts of the City, and at the office of Emigration, who knew nothing of the nature of the work at which they were to be employed, and many had the good sense to say that they knew nothing about the handling of freight. They ate most voraciously, however, and according to the statement of one of the men on board, actually consumed four hundred dollars' worth of provisions while on the boat.

The Police force were served with food in the cabin of the boat, and appeared to enjoy their novel position very well. The emigrants were sent back to the City on Saturday night, but the Police were detained to insure tranquility.

The damage to the company occasioned by this strike, including claims which will arise for losses upon perishable freight and the destruction of a valuable locomotive, will, no doubt, make this one of the most expensive that has ever annoyed them. Those who have been active in fomenting the mischief will very likely get their discharge as soon as matters are somewhat settled again. It was rumored at Piermont that Mr. Moran, by whose direction the reduction had been made, was discharged. This was probably thrown out to appease the workmen.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 461 Broadway

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Result of the Court-Martial on Col. Sumner.

Preparations for the Opening of Congress.

Nominations by the Democratic Caucus---Orr for Speaker---Difficulty About the Printer, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 6, 1857.

The report of the Court-Martial which tried Colonel Sumner on the charge against him, preferred by Major Deas, has been transmitted to the President. The Court finds him "Not Guilty" on every charge affecting his personal reputation, and "Guilty" on the minor points relating to discipline or etiquette. He is sentenced to four months' suspension from command. I believe his sentence has not yet been approved by the President. A personal difficulty, arising out of the matter, is pending between Colonel Sumner and General Harney, the President of the Court.

My statement relative to the secret agent of the Administration in Kansas during the session of the Convention, is amply confirmed by other evidence. The President earnestly urges Senator Douglas not to commit himself against accepting as final the Lecompton Constitution.

The President has postponed his decision on the applications for the removal of McKeon. Meantime the feeling in favor of it is rapidly subsiding in all quarters.

The Republican caucus last night deferred their nominations until to-morrow morning.

The Democratic caucus was very full, 114 members being present. Jones, of Tennessee, occupied the chair.

Mr. Phelps proposed Orr for Speaker, under the arrangement foreshadowed in my Friday's dispatch, and he was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Allen was nominated for Clerk by 86 votes on the first ballot.

Mr. Cluskey was nominated for Postmaster on the second ballot.

For Doorkeeper there were several nominations. George D. Woolbridge, of New-York, was named by Mr. Corning, the New-York delegation having unanimously decided in his behalf. Faulkner, of Virginia, the only member of the delegation opposed to Banks, for Printer, nominated Hackney, of Virginia, for Doorkeeper. On the first ballot the latter had 38 votes, and the former 27. Faulkner's evident purpose in nominating Hackney was to kill off Banks. The Northwestern friends of Steadman, for Printer, actuated by a similar motive, voted for Hackney, and on the subsequent ballot he was nominated.

As the South had now got the Speaker and Doorkeeper, it was considered that Banks' chances for Printer were used up, but his friends declined to cry "whipped." Kelly nominated Wendell for reëlection. Banks and Steadman were also nominated.

Jones, of Tennessee, the Chairman, declared that he would under no circumstances vote for Wendell if nominated, and that if his nomination were pressed he would leave the caucus before the vote was taken, as he could not be bound by its action in this respect. He intimated as a reason the suspicion that his election two years ago, when the Democrats were in a minority, was effected by combinations with the Republicans.

Then ensued a scene. Wendell's friends demanded specific allegations. Clemens, of Virginia, a new member, expressed himself freely against Wendell. The country was full of charges of fraud and corruption in connection with the public printing. If Wendell was not corrupt, he was very unfortunate in his friends, one of whom had approached him with improper propositions.

This created great confusion, with loud cries of "Name the man!" "What did he propose?" "Out with it!" and so-forth.

Clemens proceeded: Wendell's connections were such that he could vote for him under no circumstances if nominated. "I say it with caution, with circumspection and discretion, and hold myself personally responsible for what I say, that sooner than vote for him I would let my right arm wither!"

Soon after, without responding to the demand for specific allegations, Clemens left the caucus.

Davidson, of Louisiana, and some others, said they had come to the caucus intending not to vote for Wendell, but now, unless these charges were sustained, they would support him as a matter of justice.

Smith, of Virginia, moved resolutions postponing the nomination until the charges of fraud were investigated.

Florence opposed this, urging that frauds were impossible, as the Printer was paid under a law which fixed the prices, and that Congress, and not the Printer, were responsible for the enormous amount of printing done.

The resolutions were then ruled out.

Stephens, of Georgia, said he intended to vote for Wendell, but could not until he had time to ascertain the grounds of the charges of fraud. He moved to postpone the nomination until Monday night.

Taylor, of New-York, earnestly opposed this proposition. He did not consider it fair to ask Wendell's friends to elect other officers before the Printer was nominated.

The motion, however, was carried.

To-day has been spent in efforts to effect all sorts of combinations. Orr's friends, after he is elected, will not likely be restrained from going over to Banks. The latter counts 44 votes to-night certain. There is reason to suspect they have arranged a combination with Steadman's friends. If so, Wendell will be beaten. On the other hand, Wendell's friends are offering to bet high on his success, believing they have effected an arrangement to-day, which will certainly give him a majority in the caucus by the third ballot. My own impression is that this is true.

The list of nominations as far as perfected, stands as follows:

For Speaker	Mr. Orr, of South Carolina.
For Clerk	Mr. Allen, of Illinois.
For Postmaster	Mr. Cluskey, of Georgia.
For Doorkeeper	Mr. Hackney, of Virginia.
For Sergeant-at-Arms	Mr. Glossbrenner.

Woolbridge's friends will present him for a good position in the gift of the Clerk of the House. S.

The Indiana Slave Case Decided.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, Dec. 5.

An immense crowd assembled in the Senate Chamber this morning to hear the decision of Judge Wallace in the fugitive slave case. He decided that he could not traverse the decision of the Commissioner, and that the negro must be remanded back to Slavery. The United States Marshal started in the evening with the negro for Louisville, where he will hand him over to Dr. Vallandingham. The case against Dr. Vallandigham was dismissed. The excitement caused by the decision of Judge Wallace was intense, and it was apprehended that the Marshal would experience considerable difficulty in endeavoring to place the negro on board the cars. No attempt at rescue, however, was made.

Strike of Mechanics and Workmen on the Central Ohio Road.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The mechanics and workmen on the Central Ohio Road, in this city, on account of the non-payment of two months' wages due them, made a strike to-day, stopping all the freight trains, and putting the locomotives attached to them in the engine-house. No personal violence, however, was attempted.

Sailing of the Daniel Webster.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* sailed at 8 o'clock this morning for Havana and New-York, with the California mails and ninety-four passengers, of whom sixty are for California. She connects with the *Northern Light* at Havana.

The Case of Donnelly.

TRENTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The argument in the case of DONNELLY was concluded to-day. The Court will give an opinion next week.

The Weather.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Dec. 5.

The weather here this evening is mild, and there is a little snow falling. Wind westerly.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The weather here to-day has been very cold. This afternoon there was a slight fall of snow. Dispatches from various points on Cape Cod report a similar state of the weather.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The weather here to-day has been fine. This evening the wind changed to the Northeast, and it is growing colder.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Twenty-two vessels with grain are now at this end of the Welland canal, waiting for a wind to come on.

UTICA, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The weather here is not very cold, but it is snowing hard and an East wind is blowing.

CLOSING OF NAVIGATION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

MONTREAL, L. C., Saturday, Dec. 5.

The thermometer here to-day marks 8° above zero. There is a good deal of ice on the St. Lawrence, and the last boat of the season goes to winter-quarters to-day.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

It is raining hard here, and a strong wind is blowing from the Southeast.

School-House Burnt in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 6.

The Ringgold Public School-house, on Eighth and Fitzwater streets, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The walls only are left standing. The loss is covered by insurance. The fire was the work of incendiaries.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The Southern mail from all points, as late as due, has been received.

The bark *Mary C. Porter*, before reported abandoned, has been brought to anchorage off the Bar at Charleston by the ship *R. H. Tucker*, from Portsmouth, N. H.

The ship *Mary Hammond* has sailed from New-Orleans for Liverpool with a cargo of 3,000 bales cotton.

Sailing of the Powhatan with Ex-President Pierce and wife.

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Dec. 5.

Ex-President PIERCE and wife are now on board the United States steam-frigate *Powhatan* which sails for Madeira this afternoon.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The United States mail steamship *Florida*, sixty hours from New-York, has arrived here.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 5.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Dec. 4, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$19.[illegible]59	Saltpetre	$34,967
Specie	147,[illegible]82	Gunnies	34,546
Hides	93,[illegible]69	Figs	118,858
Sugar	40,[illegible]31	Wool	130,405
Linseed	86,686	Other Articles	214,532
Total			$919,933
Corresponding week in 1856			726,761
Increase in 1857			$193,172

Later from Cuba and San Domingo.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA—COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN HAVANA—PRESIDENT BAEZ STILL MAINTAINING HIMSELF IN SAN DOMINGO.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. D. Bullock, Commander, from New-Orleans *viâ* Havana, arrived early yesterday morning, having left the latter port on the 1st inst.

From Havana no news of particular interest offers itself.

The stock of Sugars has declined to 140,000 boxes—prices less. Freights are a little more in demand, but no inquiries for large vessels.

Exchange—London, 11 to 11½ premium; New-York, 5 to 6 short sight premium; United States Gold Coin, 4½ premium.

The *Cahawba* experienced very heavy weather from New-Orleans to Havana, almost the entire passage.

On Dec. 5, Lat. 38° 28', Long. 73° 52', exchanged signals with ship *Maid of Orleans*, bound North.

By the arrival of the British mail steamer, *viâ* Saint Thomas, at Havana, later intelligence had been received from Santo Domingo. Señor Baez still maintained himself in the city, and being master of the sea, there was no immediate probability of his being expelled by his enemies. On the other hand, Santa Ana was in possession of nearly the whole country, and his troops occupied the Capital. There is every prospect of a prolonged, but profitless and uninteresting struggle between the rival chiefs.

Police Intelligence.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Julius C. Marsh was brought before Judge Russell, on a charge of obtaining $850 worth of cigars of James Schott, who was the complainant, by means of false representations. Schott is an importer of cigars, doing business at No. 5 William-street, and made an affidavit to the effect that Marsh went to his store on the 24th of November last, and said he wanted to purchase cigars of him; that in payment thereof, or rather as collateral security for the cigars, he presented certificates of stock, purporting to be of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, and which he represented to be genuine. He also told the complainant that they had been selling in the Board of Brokers, in this City, at between $11 and $12 a share. Upon these representations Mr. Schott sold the cigars to him. Mr. Edward F. Loomis, Secretary of the Company, which was chartered in 1852, testified that the certificates were not genuine, and that they had not been for sale by the Board of Brokers. The false certificates are signed by W. J. Patison as President, and George Gray as Secretary, while Mr. A. McHaffey is the President, and Mr. Edward F. Loomis the Secretary of the Company. Marsh was fully committed, in default of $5,000 bail, and the papers are to be presented to the Grand Jury to-day.

BURGLARY AT YONKERS.—The house of Mr. Isaac H. Knox, at Yonkers, was entered on Friday night, by burglars, and an extensive robbery committed. As the inmates of the house heard nothing, it is thought they must have been stupefied by chloroform. The pantaloons of Mr. Knox, containing a sum of money, were carried out of his bedroom; a gold watch, silver ware and other property amounting to $500 were taken. Mr. Knox is of the firm of Boorman & Johnston.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Marine Losses in November.

The total and partial losses on vessels and cargoes reported during November are summed up as follows:

21 Steamers	$476,250	67 Schooners	$326,175
32 Ships	796,650	23 Brigs	127,280
21 Barks	219,500	164 vessels	$1,945,475

The quarterly classification for September, October and November, 1857, is as follows:

	Col.	Aban.	Fires.	Str.	Dismast.	Missing.	Other Causes.	Total.
Steamers	12	2	9	11	—	—	22	56
Ships	6	8	3	22	18	1	58	116
Barks	10	6	2	23	10	2	28	81
Brigs	4	11	2	30	14	3	20	84
Schooners	12	10	4	49	18	6	128	215
Totals	44	37	20	145	60	12	256	553

Steamer Ashore at Long Branch.

Information from Long Branch, N. J., states that the screw steamer *Bowman*, of Troy, from Norfolk with a cargo of wheat, bound to New-York, went ashore on Deal Beach, on Saturday night, during the heavy easterly storm, and, at last accounts, lay broadside on the beach. All hands were landed in safety. The steamer remained tight, and hopes were expresed that she would be got off. The increase of the gale, however, during Sunday, with the wind ashore, must greatly diminish the chances of saving her, if she had not actually gone to pieces.

By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.]

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 4, 1857.

Information has been received here to-day by way of Rio Janeiro, that the bark *Francis Partridge*, Captain Broughton, hence in July last, bound to the West coast of South America, had sprung a leak at sea, and put into the Island of St. Catharines, City of Destino, on the 24th Sept. last, making 1,500 strokes per hour, foretopmast sprung, tressel-trees carried away, loss of sails, and men worn out pumping. The cargo has been discharged, partly in a damaged state. The F. P. is owned here and is an old vessel: the only insurance known of is $5,000 in Baltimore on vessel, $10,000 in Philadelphia on vessel and cargo, and $5,000 on cargo in Georgia. The bark *Gipsey* reported dismasted off Montevideo from Baltimore, is an error, as no such vessel cleared from this port.

STEAMERS SUNK.—The tug-boat *Mary L.* was last night sunk in the Atlantic Dock Basin, Brooklyn. It is supposed that some malicious persons scuttled her. The tug-boat *Pluto* lying at the foot of Leroy-street, was also sunk, and it is supposed to have been done in the same manner.

Fires.

IN JOHN-STREET.—Shortly after 9 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire occurred on the third floor of building No. 120 John-street, occupied by Rothstein & Raffel, cap manufacturers. The firemen were soon at the premises and extinguished the flames. The fire was caused, it seems, by some muslin which was placed too near the stove-pipe and caught fire. The damage to the stock by water amounts to about $300, and is insured for $3,000 in the Rutgers and Continental Insurance Companies.

A fire broke out at No. 30 Broadway, occupied by Mr. James Giffin. The burning was found around one side of the window-casing and extended through the ceiling over the window to the roof. The firemen extinguished the flames with a few buckets of water. The damage done to the building will amount to about $50—loss covered by insurance. The Fire Marshal was on the premises and took the names of several parties, for the purpose of more fully investigating the matter on Monday.

LEAKING GAS-PIPES.—The following is from the Fire Marshal's report, and shows how necessary it is to keep all lights away from meters and pipes:

"A fire occurred on Thursday morning, the 3d inst., in a fancy goods and hosiery store, kept by Mr. Dewland, at No. 230½ Greenwich-street. On the night previous to the fire Mr. D.'s attention was directed to an escape of gas, when, to find the leak, he took a lighted paper and passed the flame around the lead connecting-pipe. At this time he must have fired the gas at the leak, but as the flame was then very small he did not observe it. The gas from the leak must have continued to burn until it at last melted the solder on the pipe, when the increased flame ascended and fired the shelving over it."

Tuckerman, the Mail Robber.

OVERWHELMING PROOFS OF GUILT—DESTRUCTION OF NOTES AND DRAFTS—SYSTEMATIC ROBBERIES.

The Postmaster of Boston has received a letter from Mr. Holbrook, the Mail Agent who effected the arrest of Tuckerman at New-Haven, in which he states that he has obtained overwhelming proof of the guilt of Tuckerman, and of his connection with all the robberies between this city and New-York for several months past. This proof consists of letters found in his rooms at New-York and upon his person, that were taken from the stolen mails. These letters had been broken open by Mr. Tuckerman.

The Boston *Traveller* says:

There has been great anxiety upon the part of our merchants to learn the fate of the immense amount of notes and drafts, and other documents of value which were abstracted from the letters in these mails. Upon this point Mr. Holbrook states that they have been burnt or otherwise destroyed by Mr. Tuckerman. This statement makes it probable that the rumor in the Portland papers in regard to the recovery of the lost Cuban mail for the State of Maine, which contained about five hundred letters, was incorrect.

Taken altogether, this proves to have been one of the most extensive and systematic mail robberies ever brought to light in this country, especially when coupled with the fact that, so far as is known to the public, he was without a confederate in the matter.

Government documents sent from Portsmouth, N. H., were probably among the matter stolen. The Portsmouth *Gazette* says:

"A few weeks ago a disbursing officer of the Government residing in this city deposited in the Portsmouth Post-Office a package of vouchers, to be sent to the Treasury Department at Washington. The Postmaster was confident that they left the office, he having himself mailed them direct to Washington, instead of sending them to the Boston distributing office, where such letters were usually sent. The documents were not received at Washington, and they could not be found. Since the arrest of Tuckerman, and the development of his crimes, it is probable that the documents in question were stolen by him. The package left Portsmouth on a Friday night, and therefore would not leave Boston until Saturday afternoon, just in season for Tuckerman to lay his hands upon them. This is probably the explanation of their non-reception at Washington."

Some incidents of Tuckerman's career are given by the Boston *Journal*:

It was a fact often noticed by those who came in contact with Mr. Tuckerman, before the discovery of his great fraud upon the stockholders of the Eastern Railroad, that it was almost impossible for him to keep still for any great length of time. If he arrived at a dépôt before the starting time of the cars, he wandered to and fro about the platform, hardly ever giving himself a moment's rest. The sting of a guilty conscience was evidently at work, and had taken away his peace of mind forever. So it was in the train; he would wander from one car to another, sitting down for a moment, and then jumping up, as if the stillness which brought reflection was intolerable. Upon one occasion this was especially remarkable. It was the day that brought to light the operation of Mr. Smith Robinson, an officer of the Eastern road, who took a bag of gold from the car of the Express Messenger, and was afterwards caught in the act of counting the money. Mr. Tuckerman was in one of the suburban towns when the public became acquainted with the facts, and in a state of evident excitement made some inquiries of a friend in regard to the arrest and subsequent developments. His informant finished his statement with some reflections upon the act. That a man like Mr. Robinson, holding a fair position in society, in the receipt of a salary sufficient to meet all his wants, and also, in addition thereto, in the possession of a moderate competency, should risk all—reputation, office, friends—for the sake of that bag of gold, seemed to him incomprehensible. Little did the speaker imagine that at his side was one who had thrown away even brighter prospects and a higher position, to plunge in crime almost to the bottom. It was apparent to him, even then, that Mr. Tuckerman was greatly excited, but it was supposed that it was owing to a feeling of regret that one who had held a position of trust on the road should so demean himself. The disclosures which followed gave a different explanation of the matter.

CANAL NAVIGATION CLOSED.—The Canals are closed for the season. We learn that at Amsterdam yesterday six horses could not start a boat on account of the ice, and along the valley of the Mohawk the canal is blocked by ice. The snow which fell here last night and this morning has so clogged the gates that it is impossible to lock a boat. There can be no doubt now of an entire suspension of canal navigation in this State.—*Albany Eve. Jour., Sat.*

The number of steamboat arrivals at St. Paul, Miss., this season, has been 1,026, an excess of 200 over last year. A great increase of trade is shown.

The Government of the City of New-York.

The following is a correct list of City officials elected at the recent General and Charter elections, and holding office by appointment. (Democrats in Roman; Independents and Peoples' in Italics.)

Mayor	*Daniel F. Tiemann.*
Comptroller	Azariah C. Flagg.
Corporation Counsel	Richard Busteed.
County Clerk	Richard B. Connolly.
City Inspector	*George W. Morton.*
Recorder	George G. Barnard.
City Judge	Abraham D. Russell.
District Attorney	Peter B. Sweeney.
Surrogate	Edward C. West.
Register	William Miner.
Sheriff	James C. Willett.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

C. Godfrey Gunther,
Isaac Townsend,
P. G. Maloney,
Anthony Dugro,
Ben. F. Pinckney,
W. T. Pinckney,
Washington Smith,
Isaac G. Oliver,
Vacancy in place of D. F. Tiemann. *C. V. Anderson.*

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Wm. M. Tweed,
Isaac Bell, Jr.,
Elijah F. Purdy,
Walter Roche,
William C. Conner,
John R. Briggs,
John A. Kennedy,
Wm. R. Stewart,
Aug. Weissman,
Orison Blunt,
Peter P. Voorhis,
Thos. B. Stillman.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

First District—Michael Murray, Democrat.
Second District—John Clancy, Democrat.
Third District—H. R. Hoffmire, Democrat.
Fourth District—Thomas Stevens, Democrat.
Fifth District—William Tucker, Fusionist.
Sixth District—Michael Tuomey, Democrat.
Seventh District—George Starr, Republican.
Eighth District—Thomas W. Adams, Democrat.
Ninth District—John Gregory, Democrat.
Tenth District—John Lynes, American.
Eleventh District—E. H. Read, Republican.
Twelfth District—Francis I. A. Boole, Democrat.
Thirteenth District—Charles Wilmot, American.
Fourteenth District—J. J. Bradley, Democrat.
Fifteenth District—James Owen, Democrat.
Sixteenth District—Thomas McSpedon, Democrat.
Seventeenth District—James M. Davis, Republican.
Democrats 10. Opposition 7.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

First District.
Andrew McCarthy, Dem.
Geo. P. Bickford, Dem.
Martin Gilmartin, Dem.
W. W. Judson, Dem.
P. Crawford, Dem.
A. McGarren, Dem.

Second District.
George Cornell, Dem.
A. Mulligan, Dem.
B. T. Rhodes, Dem.
Edward Costello, Dem.
J. C. Frazer, Dem.
John Van Tine, Dem.

Third District.
James Webb, Op.
James M. Cross, Op.
John H. Brady, Op.
Geo. Ross, Op.
Jas. B. Demarest, Op.
Seymour A. Bunce, Op.

Fourth District.
Chas. H. Haswell, Dem.
H. W. Genet, Dem.
S. W. Galpin, Dem.
Wm. Nolan, Dem.
T. A. Dunn, Dem.
H. Arcularius, Dem.

Democrats, 18; Opposition, 6.

JUSTICES.

Dist.	Police.	Civil.
1	James H. Welsh, Op.	Thos. Stewart, Dem.
2	M. T. Brennan, Dem.	B. O'Connor, Dem.
3	J. S. Brownell, Dem.	W. A. Dusenbury, Dem.
4	B. W. Osborn, Op.	W. H. VanCott, Op.
5	James R. Steers, Dem.	Charles K. Smith, Dem.
6	Richard Kelly, Op.	J. Waite, Op.
7	Mich'l Connelly, Dem.	Thomas Pearson, Dem.
8	J. Quackenbush, Op.	

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

This Board is composed of 44 members,—two from each Ward in the City. The term of office is for two years, and the time of one member for each Ward expires every year. Annexed is a list of the Commissioners elect for the year 1858, as near as can be ascertained. (Democrats in Roman, Peoples' in *Italic.*)

Wards.
1..John O'Grady, Samuel Auld.
2..J. D. French, George Niven.
3..H. J. Crozier, *Vincent L. Lecompt.*
4..Thomas Fitzgerald, Eugene Shine.
5..*James M. Tuthill,* Wm. B. Eager, Jr.
6..Richard Barry, Wm. Sinclair.
7..*Daniel Coger,* Wm. M. Tweed.
8..*Wm. Bloomfield,* John R. Luducker.
9..*Chas. E. Gildersleeve, Provost S. Haines.*
10..Daniel Slote, George H. Clark.
11..George White, Aaron B. Rollins.
12..Abram V. Williams, James McKean.
13..*J. Brommell,* Jonathan L. Scofield.
14..Andrew L. Byrne, Andrew H. Green.
15..*Richard Warren, Erastus C. Benedict.*
16..*Robert A. Adams,* Wm. J. Haskett.
17..—— *Cushing,* Richard C. Fellows.
18..*G. W. Pearcy,* Wm. H. Neilson.
19..B. McCabe, Terence Parley.
20..*Oliver H. Lee,* Wm. Monteith.
21..*Lafayette Ranney, John Davenport.*
22..John O'Keefe, *Wm. H. Marriner.*

The Board of Canvassers.

The Board of Canvassers met Saturday morning, Alderman Harris in the Chair. The Canvass commenced with the Fourth Ward, which gave the following vote for Mayor:

Wood..........2112|Tiemann..........525

The Tenth Ward was then taken up and canvassed with the following result for Mayor:

Wood..........1623|Tiemann..........1773

The Sixth Ward was next taken up. Mr. Wm. F. Lindsay sent in a communication stating that the returns of the Eighth District of the Sixth Ward were not returned to the Clerk of the Common Council within the 24 hours following the closing of the polls—not until the 3d of December—and protesting against the canvassing of those returns. The communication was read and laid on the table. The returns were canvassed, with the following result for Mayor:

Wood..........2,401|Tiemann..........495

The Twelfth Ward was then taken up and canvassed, with the following result for Mayor:

Wood..........887|Tiemann..........1179

The Board then adjourned to Monday.

JUDGE FINN.—Since Judge Oakley's death, last Summer, no steps have been taken by the State authorities to fill the vacancy upon the Bench of the Superior Court occasioned by his decease. The term for which he was elected expires on the 1st of January prox. Robert Finn, Esq., a young lawyer of this City, claims to have been regularly elected at the recent election to serve out the remainder of the term. No announcement having been made by the Secretary of State that a Judge of the Superior Court was to be voted for, our citizens were very much astonished to hear that 260 votes had been cast for candidates for this office, of which Mr. Finn received a plurality, he claims to be duly elected. The canvass showed—

For Robert Finn..........95|For E. A. Stansbury..........14
For Isaac L. Taylor..........84|Scattering..........67

Neither of the political parties made any open nomination. Although the Board of County Canvassers made the return as above, they refused to make a declaration of Mr. Finn's election, and have given no reason as yet for their refusal. The County Clerk refused to give Mr. Finn a certificate of his election on the ground that the Canvassers did not so declare it. He gave him a certified copy of the vote, however, with which he went to Recorder Smith, by whom he was sworn in. He has since occupied a seat on the bench of the Superior Court daily. The Justices of the Court refuse to recognize him, and the question concerning the legality of his election remains to be decided.

On Saturday, at 11 o'clock, Mr. Finn had a brief consultation with the Judges of the Court, of which he claims to be a member. The result of the interview has not transpired. It is said that he has agreed not to appear in Court till Tuesday.

Mr. Finn came to this City from Middletown, Orange County, several years since, and is said to be in comfortable circumstances. He is about 27 years of age, and does business at No. 61 Wall-street, in partnership with G. O. Hulse, Esq. If his claim is allowed, he will draw $500 for his brief term of service. He is said to be a member of the American Party.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking-Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Nov. 12 to Nov. 19, 1857:

New-York—S. F. Austin, C. E. Balliere, John E. Blancan, P. C. Blancan, J. L. Rhoades, John J. Gibbons, N. S. Hunt, G. M. Robinson, Capt. Thayer, A. W. Brette, R. S. Miller, A. S. Waite. *Massachusetts*—S. Johnson, J. S. Thayer, N. Southworth, Mrs. Mayo. *Pennsylvania*—L. R. Francine, Dr. S. S. Mulford, Dr. J. H. Worthington. *Maryland*—C. E. Sirape. *Ohio*—W. E. Johnston.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* states that Mr. Tiemann, Mayor elect of New-York, was formerly a resident of Pittsburgh, and was engaged in the manufacture of red and white lead, in the establishment of Mr. Porter.

Col. Fremont, in company with some friends, visited the Hancock School and other educational institutions of Boston recently.

Suicide of a Merchant [illegible] Broadway.

WILLIAM H. WETMORE, [illegible] in the house of Mrs. CORNELIA CLARKSON, No. 724 Broadway, committed suicide early on Saturday morning by cutting his throat with a razor, while (as it is believed) laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, caused by erysipelas inflammation communicating with the membranes of the brain. The deceased was a merchant. His place of business was at No. 80 Dey-street. For several days previous to Saturday last he had been confined to his room by an attack of erysipelas. [illegible] attended by his physician and [illegible], and on Friday night, when several friends who had been with him [illegible] he was cheerful. After they retired, Mrs. CLARKSON watched with him until 5 o'clock [illegible] after 7 o'clock she went to his apartments [illegible] found the door locked. Mrs. CLARKSON was called, and knocked, but received no answer. One of the servants then looked through the keyhole and discovered him lying upon the floor, and covered with blood. A message was sent immediately to his brother, at No. 8 St. Mark's-place, informing him [illegible]. His brother arrived soon afterwards and broke open the door, when he was found dead. He was lying on the floor, [illegible] within a few feet of the bed, [illegible] completely saturated with blood. [illegible] was found upon the lower end of the bed, [illegible] as to justify the theory of the deceased's having [illegible]. The room was strictly searched [illegible] for the commission of the rash act.

Coroner CONNERY was notified of the occurrence, and the following evidence was taken:

David Wetmore, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I live at No. 8 St. Marks place; deceased [illegible] my brother; he [illegible] establishment at No. 80 Dey-st.; I have been in the habit of attending [illegible] with Mrs. Clarkson; he was a healthy man; [illegible] difficulties [illegible] Mrs. Clarkson's house [illegible] between 8½ and 9 o'clock [illegible] he had a brother a partner in the business [illegible] said, "Oh, Mr. Wetmore [illegible] on the floor"; [illegible] into his room [illegible] deceased lying on the floor [illegible] Mrs. Clarkson [illegible] with deceased [illegible] I know the razor [illegible]

John J. Morris deposed [illegible] I live at No. 30 West Eleventh-street; I am in no way connected with Mr. Wetmore's family; I have known him for four years; I have had business transactions with him; [illegible] with deceased from [illegible] o'clock [illegible] was a young lady in the house [illegible] Mr. David Wetmore's wife was there also; Mrs. Clarkson was in the room [illegible] words uttered while I was in the room; I left at about ten o'clock; I left nobody in the room when I came away; [illegible] quested to call upon Dr. Dubois [illegible] a servant came in about [illegible]

Mrs. Cornelia Clarkson, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I have lived in the house No. 724 since the 1st of May last; deceased has boarded with me for four years; [illegible] good health; [illegible] I never knew deceased to have been mentally deranged [illegible] o'clock [illegible] ten o'clock [illegible] Mr. Wetmore [illegible] "I have been reading a little [illegible]" I asked him if the Doctor had left [illegible] *Tribune*, and said "I would [illegible]" "Don't go," he said, "Oh, I cannot [illegible]" at about five o'clock [illegible] about quarter-past seven o'clock [illegible] asked [illegible] Mr. Wetmore's [illegible] keyhole and saw [illegible] girls went for [illegible] Maggie, Sarah, Mary Riordan and Mary [illegible] Maggie got a ladder, but [illegible] to enter the room [illegible] till the Coroner called me [illegible] the gas was burning [illegible] I asked Mr. Wetmore [illegible] the door.

Sarah Smith deposed that she was a chambermaid in the house; that Mrs. Clarkson [illegible] Mr. Wetmore's room [illegible] Maggie [illegible] a red handkerchief; [illegible]

Maggie McAuliffe corroborated the testimony of the last witness as to seeing the body of deceased lying on the floor.

Dr. Abraham Dubois, of No. 13 West Eleventh-street, deposed that he attended the deceased for erysipelas, and paid him a visit on Friday evening; [illegible] in May last; [illegible] that deceased committed suicide; I infer this [illegible] deceased's mind was [illegible] he was suffering; erysipelas very frequently causes delirium.

Mary Hennan deposed that she [illegible] on the third floor; [illegible]

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Drs. Finnell, Garrish and Moses, being duly sworn, depose and say—We have made a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, [illegible] found the body lying on the floor in a supine position [illegible] we found a small amount of blood about the [illegible] incised wound [illegible] the left arm, about one inch above the elbow joint, [illegible] transversely [illegible] the brachial artery; [illegible] the thyroid cartilage, [illegible] left side was severed, [illegible] the pharynx [illegible] clothes [illegible] saturated with blood; [illegible] on the floor close beside [illegible] instrument [illegible]

The case was then given to the Jury, who, after a brief deliberation, rendered the following

VERDICT.

"We find that the deceased came to his death by suicide by cutting his throat with a razor while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity caused by erysipelas inflammation, communicating with the membranes of the brain."

The deceased was thirty years of age, and was a native of this City. He was a single man.

MEETING OF THE SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The Swiss Benevolent Society held [illegible] meeting at Delmonico's, on Saturday afternoon. In consideration of the present condition of affairs, it was decided not to have the usual social dinner. There were some sixty members present. [illegible] the President, [illegible] Mr. J. Faillard, the Treasurer, read the annual report, from which it appears that the receipts [illegible] $4,315 23, and the expenditures $4,286 70. Most of the money for this society is furnished by the Swiss Cantonal Governments. [illegible] year the society received the following Governmental contributions:

Donation from the Swiss Federal Government, $142 85. Donation from Twelve Swiss Cantonal Governments, $395 57, viz: From

Neuchatel	$19 14	Geneva	$30 00
Soleure	28 80	Bale City	19 22
St. Gallen	9 43	Zuric	20 00
Schaffhouse	[illegible]	Argovie	[illegible]
Berne	[illegible]	Glaris	[illegible]
Lucerne	[illegible]		18 87

The report was pronounced satisfactory, and the following officers [illegible] President; [illegible] Vice-President; L. S. Zallinger, Secretary; [illegible] Collectors. The Society then adjourned.

THE FRENCH POLICE.

Organization, Duties and General Description of the French Police.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Monday, Nov. 9, 1857.

Are you in reality the greatest grumblers in the world, or is your Police the worst in the world? That you go once a year to the polls and vote yourselves invariably the same Police, the same insecurity of life and property, the same garroting, head-splitting, pocket-picking system, shows that your grumbling is an immense rumbling of hollow sounds, and that you rather like the atmosphere of brigandism in which you live. Like the Englishman, you "eat and grumble." You vote a party into power that knows no more of the workings of a Police system than it does of the workings of an honest conscience; your party fails in its duty to the public; you grumble and turn round and reëlect it. It fails again, and then you exclaim that you can't help it, that an inefficient Police and anarchy are evils inseparable from republican institutions and the organization of the society in which you live. But you *can* help it: let us see how.

New-York has arrived at a position in its growth, where, as in Paris and London, vast bodies of its population are independent of public opinion. In smaller cities and towns public opinion is a powerful and a sufficient aid to a small civil force in preserving the peace. But when a city arrives at a point of development so that vast bodies of men can live without an individuality, or without a responsibility to the State,—a kind of lazzaroni barnacled upon the society from which it draws its sustenance, then it is time that its system for the maintenance of order should be changed.

Paris long ago required this change and made it. New-York requires it and has not made it. The change is from a political to a military organization. *Your police force must be antagonistic to, and without sympathy for, the criminals and turbulent classes of society.* It must be free from the influence of social or political combinations, must have no roots in society. It must be an organization of the barracks, not one of the family or the family fireside. It must not be the militia to the regular service, the corn-stalk to the bayonet, but a rigid, serious military organization. It must in fine be a moderate, judicious despotism, polite and agreeable in its ordinary relations with the public in the street, inexorable and energetic in the repression of disorder. It must have no sliding scales in the application of its force.

These lines describe exactly what the French police is, and what the New-York police must be, in order to obtain the security to life and property which the French enjoy.

The number of policemen in Paris is 7,500 This gives, on a population of 1,100,000, one policemen to every 146 citizens. The same ratio would give New-York, estimated on a population of 650,000, 4,450 policemen. But I believe you have but 1,200 policemen, which would give but one to every 541 citizens—a most notable disparity between the two cities: 1 to 146, 1 to 541.

The French Police is divided into three sections: *sergents de ville*, *gens d'armes* and *gardes municipaux*. The Bureau of the Prefect of Police, which was formerly a Ministry, and is still mounted upon the same footing, employs 280 clerks. The *sergents de ville* are the most numerous of the three divisions. They correspond to your policemen, and keep guard in the streets. They wear a three-cornered hat, a blue dress coat and white pantaloons in Summer, and a long blue frock-coat and blue pantaloons in Winter. Their coats are decorated with silver buttons, the city coat of arms on the collar, and are always worn buttoned up. The cloth is fine, the clothes fit well, and the costume altogether is very much neater and more agreeable to the eye than that of the London Police. They are all straight, well-made men, none over 5 feet 11, none under 5 feet 10, and not over 35 years of age. They carry a sword, and this is their only weapon. The *gens d'armes* belong to the army, and wear a strictly army uniform. The same is true of the *gardes municipaux*, who are besides mounted on horses, which cost uniformly $190 each. The municipal guards, however must be six feet high.

The *sergents de ville* never leave their beat when they make arrests. They conduct the prisoner to the nearest *corps de garde*, and from here soldiers of the regular line conduct him to prison. These lodges for small bodies of soldiers occur on every third or fourth block throughout the city, and at these lodges there are always twenty to thirty men lying on their arms ready to assist the police at a moment's warning. They are also prepared with medical and surgical relief for persons wounded by accidents in the street. The *gens d'armes* and the *gardes municipaux* form the day and night patrols, and it is these two bodies who stand guard at the theatres, balls and concerts, and keep the lines on grand occasions. At each place of public amusement these men are stationed in considerable numbers, in the vestibules, the lobbies, and even on the stage. No public ball or concert can take place without a certain number of these men.

The city pays for the *sergents de ville*, the State furnishes the *gens d'armes*, the *gardes municipaux* and the *corps de garde*. The latter belong to the army exclusively, and are subject to the orders of the military commander of Paris, but the other three bodies, although two of them belong to the army, are subject to the orders of the Prefect of Police.

The *sergents de ville are recruited from the army*. I am told that there are but five men in the whole body who have not served their seven years in the army, and those were *employés* at the Prefect's bureau who had escaped the conscription.

But few of the 7,500 men who are charged with the preservation of order in Paris are married, and barracks are provided for the whole number. Their pay is 42 francs, ($8) per month, and everything is found them, even to their clothes and medical services. Such as have families are allowed to visit them, but they must report themselves regularly at the barracks, and no allowance is made on account of the family. The annual budget of the Prefecture of Police is about 8,000,000 francs, or $1,600,000.

The *mouchards*, or secret police, do not number more than 320 individuals. I had supposed this body much more numerous until I made inquiries. Their duties are so various that an enumeration would fill a column. The principal one, however, is to insinuate themselves into crowds and societies, to listen for secret plots either against the State or against individuals. They also copy the names of all arrivals from the hotel books, and carry them to the police office. When they enter the porter's lodge for information, (and the porter of every house is under their orders,) they make themselves known by throwing their hands up, exposing the edge of a medal under their fingers. These men are obliged to go to all the reading rooms early in the morning and observe that the papers do not change their articles for different sections of the city. I have seen *mouchards* at this labor very recently, and was struck with admiration at the patience and good faith they carried into the work, seeing that they are hunting for what perhaps they may not find in ten years. But the existence of this surveillance undoubtedly prevents the offence, and prevention instead of cure enters exactly into the spirit of French police regulations.

Paris is divided into 48 Police *quartiers*, in each of which there is a Commissary of Police. These officers are charged with the lighting and cleansing of their respective quarters; they take cognizance of misdemeanors, and make the first examination of crimes and offences; they deliver certificates to French citizens to obtain passports upon the attestation of two householders. They are continually in relation with the people, and attend to the complaints they may have to make. A square lantern of colored glass indicates at night their several residences.

I have said that the police was a military organization, separate from, and even antagonistic to, the people. The members of the police of Paris are never allowed to fraternize with the people, either on or off duty. They are not allowed to talk with people in the street, and seldom venture a remark, even when provoked, beyond their business. Much less are they allowed to accept an invitation to take either drink or refreshments. They are always polite when asked for a direction, but beyond that hold absolutely no communication with the multitudes that press by them. Whenever an accident or a quarrel occurs in the street, half a dozen officers are immediately present, and they exercise their duty, whatever it may be, promptly and despotically, like men who know what their duty is, and that they have a power behind to sustain them. The idea of *running away from responsibility* perhaps never entered a French policeman's head. There is something, however, in feeling that one has an immense power at his back, both to aid him in case of need, or to crush him if he don't do his duty. They have this advantage, however, over the American policeman—they do not all expect to be President of the Republic, and consequently are not guided in the performance of their duty by political aspirations: they hope to gain an honest livelihood, and aspire to promotion in their own corps; but that is the extent of their motives of action.

Twenty-five years ago Paris was quite as unsafe as New-York is now. That is to say, certain parts of the town were so unsafe after night that no one ventured there unarmed, and street robberies were of daily and nightly occurrence. Now, however, there is not a street robbery, nor an armed attack once in three—perhaps I ought to say six—months; indeed I have absolutely no recollection of any such event for years. Murders take place in the secresy of the bed-chamber or the private cabinet, where the police cannot know what is transpiring; and assassinations take place in the street from jealousy or hatred; unfortunately of late these occurrences have been frequent. But armed attacks of rowdies or organized bands, or attacks with the view of robbing, are unknown within the octroi walls. Street fights have become impossible, drunkenness is exceedingly rare, and one can pass through the darkest lanes of the *chiffonnier* quarter at any hour of the night with more security than in any 3,000-town in America at the same hour of the night. Danger is absolutely annihilated, and yet one has but to turn to the history of Paris to know what the danger would be, if it were not for the surveillance of the admirable Police she has given herself.

The *mouchards*, or secret police, of whom I have already spoken, are both a dangerous and a useful body of men. Under Fouche the *mouchards* nearly lost the country, because they were too numerous, aimed at too much power, and held the people so completely in their hands, that the latter revolted. So two years ago the *mouchards* of Louis Napoleon became too officious, and were in a fair way of engendering troubles for the State, when his Majesty, with his usual foresight, saw the difficulty in time, abolished the Ministry of Police, and reduced the number of these secret agents. The Bureau of Public Safety, however, to which they were attached, was continued until a few months ago, when that also was abolished, and its functions transferred to a Chief of Bureau under the Prefect of Police. The *mouchards* are now less in number than at any epoch since the Revolution of '89, if we except the Republic of February. They number, as I have already said, 320 persons, and are all thoroughly exercised men. They understand many languages, and embrace within their corps every degree of personal appearance, from the elegant Prince down to the street beggar. They have thus within themselves representatives of every social condition, and it is impossible to know when one is tramping on these gentlemen's toes.

To show you the utility and activity of the Paris Police Department, I borrow the following brief summary of its functions from an authentic source: The Prefect of Police is President of a Council of Salubrity, composed of twenty members, all physicians, surgeons or chemists, specially intrusted with the superintendence of the sanitary regulations of the capital, the cleanliness of streets, markets, sewers, etc., a body that meets every Friday. The Secretary-General has a bureau for translations of documents, for the legalization of the signatures of the principal functionaries of the Police Department, statutes of anonymous companies, statistics, nominations and discharges of Police-officers.

A second bureau has the management of the Garde de Paris and Firemen, the surveillance of theatres, public balls, hawkers, bill-stickers, public festivals, apprehension of deserters, smugglers, and control over benevolent societies.

A third bureau is intrusted with the reprinting of ordinances, the restoration of articles lost or seized, and the Treasury of the Prefecture.

Besides the Secretary-General's bureau, there are two divisions, the first of which has a bureau for the detective service, repression of vagrancy, and classification of the sentences of the criminal courts; a second bureau for passports, permits of residence, licenses for fire-arms, furnished hotels, domestics' and workmen's permits, &c.; a third for prisons; a fourth bureau for the prosecution of persons arrested on an order from departmental authorities, liberated convicts, or persons to be sent to a hospital; a fifth bureau for licenses to prostitutes, the surveillance over houses of prostitution, the search after persons who have disappeared from their homes, the pawnbrokers, public sales, strikes among workmen, suicides, accidental deaths, lotteries, and gaming houses; lastly, a sixth bureau for the insane, children abandoned by their parents, orphans, nurses, and private hospitals.

The second division has a bureau for the inspection of markets, &c., the deposits of grain by bakers, the bread-assize, the destruction of unwholesome victuals exposed for sale, the exchange, brokers and workmen of the markets, the verification of weights and measures, the surveillance of ports, canals, floating manufactories on the river, steamers, wine and coal merchants.

A second bureau is for the demolition of houses, and for other works to be executed in the streets, the emptying of sewers, the numbering of houses, public thoroughfares, peddlers and itinerant venders.

The third bureau has the surveillance of the cleaning, watering, and lighting of streets, sewers, aqueducts and fountains, public carriages and wagons.

The fourth and last is for the surveillance of dangerous or noisome establishments, breweries, locomotives, fireworks, public health in general, exhumation of bodies, cemeteries and the hours of labor in manufactories. The *gardes municipaux, gens d'armes* and firemen, are under the direction of the Prefect of Police in case of fire.

This rapid summary of the duties of the Prefecture of Police will give you a fair idea of the utility of this branch of the public service. But it would be incomplete if I did not add that these *ordonnances* are not there for idle show; they are vigorously and conscientiously executed in all their details, and the public appear satisfied not only with their provisions, but with the manner in which the authorities execute them.

MALAKOFF.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

Horrible Spectacle in the Sunken Russian Man-of-War.—Towards the end of last month, by order of the Russian Government, the Russian vessel-of-the-line *Lefort*, of whose foundering in the Gulf of Finland, with 1,400 men on board, we had a report at the time, was searched for, found and examined by English divers, brought thither for the purpose. According to a narrative in a Danish paper, the divers found 1,100 corpses in the interior of the vessel, so that 400 seem to have been on deck when the frightful accident happened. The corpses were mostly found embracing each other, or clinging to the portions of the cabins; decomposition had already set in. So horrible was the spectacle that offered itself to the divers as they went over the lower decks and cabins, that one of them felt himself for some time quite unable to make his report, and refused to go down any more, preferring to leave again for England. The livid faces of the corpses, with their eyes open and fixed, look all the more frightful, as the glass in the diving bell and the diving helmets is so constructed as to magnify, and consequently to distort the objects examined through it. Attempts to raise the vessel will probably not be made before next year.

Discovery of Titian's Pictures.—A discovery of great interest to the artistical world, says the Paris *Presse*, was lately made by M. Edmond About, the writer, while going through the shop of a collector of curiosities in the Rue du Bac. After examing different articles, the master of the place informed his visitor that he had in his possession twelve pictures by Titian, and taking him into an inner room, showed them as they hung against the wall. These pictures are four feet long by nine inches high, and represent the history of Joseph, according to biblical tradition. In support of his assertion that the pictures were genuine, the dealer produced letters from M. Flandrin and M. Delacroix, stating that the pictures were very valuable. In a short time M. About and the owner came to terms, and the pictures were placed in the hands of a cleaner, who, after a first operation, remarked that in all the pictures Joseph bore a resemblance to Charles V., which was considered in favor of their authenticity. The cleaner, in following up his operations, soon afterwards discovered in a corner the signature of Titian, thus worded, *Tizianus Vercilius da Cadore pinxit*.

Remains of one of General Wheeler's Daughters.—The following has been communicated to the Poona *Observer*: "By recent letters received from Brigadier Havelock's force, it appears that on the arrival of the detachment of the 78th Highlanders at that place of skulls, Cawnpore, after the massacre of our countrymen, women, and children, they by some means or other found the remains of one of General Wheeler's daughters. The sight was horrible, and aroused them to that pitch, that, gathering around, they removed the hair from off the poor girl's head, a portion of which was carefully selected and sent home to her surviving friends. The remains they equally divided amongst themselves; and on each man receiving his carefully served-out portion, they all quietly and very patiently applied themselves to the tedious task of counting out the number of hairs contained in each individual's lot! and when this task was accomplished, they one and all swore most solemnly by Heaven and the God that made them, that for as many hairs as they held in their fingers, so many of the cruel and treacherous mutineers should die by their hands! an oath that they will, no doubt, most religiously keep."

The late Duchess of Nemours.—The *Débats* publishes the following sad particulars of the last moments of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Nemours, extracted from a letter from Claremont: "On the 10th, at 9 in the morning, it pleased God to send the august Queen this fresh trial. The Duchess of Nemours felt herself much better than she had done since her confinement, and felt quite happy at the thought of getting up that day for the first time. Her children had just been brought in to her, and her maid was combing her hair, when she suddenly exclaimed, '*Ah, mon Dieu!*' and fell forward. The Duke was called up stairs and medical assistance summoned, but all hopes were at an end. A *post mortem* examination was made and it appears that the death of the unfortunate Princess was caused by an almost unprecedented accident in obstetrics. A clot of blood made its way into the pulmonary artery, and caused instantaneous death. It is said there is only one similar case on record, which likewise terminated fatally—that of Madame Bethizy, who died in 1842."

The Sovereigns of Europe.—The *Almanach de Gotha*, of 1858, which has just appeared, contains the names of forty-seven emperors, kings, princes, grand dukes and dukes reigning in Europe, as well as the Emperor of the Brazils. The oldest of the sovereigns is the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who was born on the 12th of August, 1779; and next to him, the King of Wurtemberg, born on the 27th of September, 1784. The prince who has had the longest reign is the Prince of Schaumbourg-Lippe, the date of his accession, when quite a child, being the 15th of February, 1788. The youngest princes are the King of Portugal, born on the 16th of September, 1837, and the Duke of Parma, (represented by his mother as regent,) on the 9th of July, 1840.

The Hero of Delhi.—A Calcutta correspondent writes: "The troops are said to have behaved admirably, The Europeans stormed the magazine blown up by Lieutenant Willoughby, with such a cheer, that the mutineers, probably ten times their own strength, fled without a shot. General Nicholson was terribly wounded, but refused to be carried from the field, and is since reported dead. It is to him we owe the fall of Delhi, for it was he who, after contributing in no slight degree to the security of the Punjab, brought down the reinforcements. General Nicholson was only thirty-five years of age."

The Sunken Russian Ships at Sebastopol.—The *Patrie* states that the American engineers, who undertook by means of special apparatus to raise the Russian ships-of-war sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol, have given it up and returned to Constantinople, declaring that their contract cannot be performed, except at an enormously disproportionate cost. It appears that the river Tchernaya has brought down immense quantities of silt and gravel, which being accumulated in the harbor, the ships are now embedded in this deposit, and cannot, without much labor, be extricated.

Ida Pfeiffer in Madagasgar.—A letter has been received in London from Mme. Ida Pfeiffer, from Tanariva, in Madagascar, in which she says she is in good health, and has been extremely well received in the Island. The day previously she had been invited to court, to play on the pianoforte, and had given so much satisfaction that she was immediately presented with a quantity of fowls and eggs in recognition of her musical powers.

Dreadful Explosion.—Intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg from the coast of Circassia, to the effect that a Russian boat, laden with troops, returning from a successful attack on Turkish smugglers at Anapa, had been blown up by an explosion of ammunition on board, three officers and thirty-six men being killed, and thirty-two men saved.

Alleged Capture of Nena Sahib.—A contemporary announces the capture of Nena Sahib, on the authority of a telegraphic message. We (*Bombay Telegraph*) wish the tidings were true; but we are afraid that the news only refers to the nephew of Nena Sahib, who has been taken care of by the paternal Government of Bombay.

Frankfort and the United States.—The pretended dispute, says a letter from Frankfort, between this city and the United States, is now reduced to this, that the American Consul had some inquiries made respecting Frobel, who has, in fact, been ordered to leave Frankfort.

The *Sport* states that the number of races which *Monarque*, the famous French race-horse, ran in the last four years was 32, and that he won 22 of them, the amount of the winnings being 191,800f.

Advices from Rusaia state that the health of Baron de Brunnow will compel him shortly to retire into private life.

The Central America Disaster—Report of the Committee.

From the Albion, Dec. 5.

A rare and precious commodity in these days is candor; and certainly a rarer or more precious exhibition of it was never made in print, than is manifest in the Report of the Committee of Inquiry concerning the loss of the *Central America*, in the month of September last. This characteristic, we say, pervades the entire document. You perceive it in the very title, "A Partial Report"—partial enough in all conscience. You have it reiterated in the closing paragraph, "the Committee have no desire to dwell upon the melancholy incidents of the past"—the very object for which they were appointed! They are candid because—being men of experience, intelligence, and honor—they digest the evidence before them and draw from it the inference that the fatal catastrophe arose from scandalous mismanagement. They are candid furthermore because—being tender of the reputation of some who are living and some who are dead, and averse to agitating the public mind on an unpleasant topic—they palpably shirk their duty, and take no pains to conceal their intention of so doing. The investigation was conducted, as they say, "with the sole desire to elicit truth;" and the truth was elicited. There was also, as they say, a desire "not to criminate any one;" and to this they mostrigidly adhered. In short, their sagacity has traced the misconduct which led to so grave a sacrifice of life and property; their misplaced sensibilities have induced them to screen the criminals, But they are candid, there's no denying.

It may be remembered that when the country rang with applauses of the late Commander of the hapless ship, who had at the last done manfully what none but a poltroon could have failed to do, we hinted that we could not perceive in the unfortunate gentleman's conduct any special signs of good seamanship. This remark appeared ungracious at the time, as truth generally will appear to those who are committed to one view of a subject. Nothing, however, can be more obvious than that the loss of the steamer *Central America* was caused by neglect—neglect of the simple process of feeding the fires in the furnaces! Were it not so plainly told and so well established, the fact would seem to be incredible. The ship was gradually losing her headway, in which was her only salvation, and the officers of the watch knew nothing of it! The engineers and firemen, by common consent, would not keep the furnaces supplied with fuel, of which there was no lack on board! What unaccountable fatuity; all seeing the ship under their feet gradually falling a prey to the waters, and not a hand or a voice raised to avert the peril! But one turns instinctively to the Captain. Where was he? What did he? Why did he not compel the engineers to do their work? Here the Committee steps in to his relief, and the awkward inquiry is adroitly turned aside by an acknowledgment that the different departments on board the *Central America* were not properly organized, *each being independent of the other*. Stripped of verbiage, this means that the Captain was not a Captain at all. What a wretched excuse for trivial discomforts or annoyances! What an insult to common sense, when the case is one of life or death! There might indeed have been occasions wherein the engineer would have been justified in taking his own course, irrespective of superior orders; but there is no pretence that this was one of them. We contend therefore that an able, an energetic, a competent commander would in such an emergency have compelled the obedience of every soul on board, and have pistolled the chief engineer himself as a mutineer, if subordination could not otherwise be maintained. Independence is a very fine thing in its way. Our cooks and housemaids glory in it, and we can but shrug passive shoulders. At sea, however, it is not so. There, fortunately for the lives of the thousands of passengers ever voyaging, a pure despotism may be said to exist. Responsibility attaches to it, beyond doubt. But the power is there; and the captain who does not exert it for the general benefit, in seasons of danger, may be very noble and very generous and very brave, but he is eminently disqualified for command.

We hope, with this Committee, that there will be great improvements hereafter in the equipment and internal organization of ocean-steamers; but we have not the least expectation that sea-risks will be diminished, so long as the public is fostered by leading and influential persons in its squeamishness about attaching to the real culprit the odium of fatal occurrences. We talk sometimes of the policy of calling a spade a spade. If we carry that policy into the vast chapter of disasters by sea, this loss of the *Central America* may fairly be termed a case of Marine Manslaughter.

Disasters on the Lakes—Loss of Life.

The mails from the West come filled with news of wrecks and loss of life on the Lakes. The schooner *Lark* was struck by a storm in the Straits of Mackinaw. Her masts gave way, and in falling stove in her decks. The water dashed in and she was in danger of sinking. Fortunately the gale drove her ashore stern foremost. Some friendly Indians came to the beach and helped the crew and passengers (one of the latter a woman) ashore in safety, but the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

An Indian messenger has brought down news to Manistee, that on Sleeping Bear, a bleak promontory on Lake Michigan, the bodies of a number of wrecked sailors lie frozen stiff, and that the wolves are greedily devouring them.

The propeller *St. Nicholas* sailed from Racine for Kingston, C. W., loaded with wheat. When near the Manitou Islands she sprung a leak. The water put out her fires and washed the ashes from the furnace into her pumps, completely clogging them. The crew bailed with buckets, and it being impossible to get coal out of the hold, broke up the chairs, tables and berths, and tore off the planking, to endeavor to get up steam again. Finally, they took the small boat and put off for shore. The boat was swamped, one man was drowned, but the rest succeeded in crawling, half frozen, up the beach. Shortly after, the vessel drove ashore broadside, and probably went to pieces.

A man named McLean set out, on the night of the 22d, in a small sail-boat, to carry the mail and four passengers across Lake Pepin, (Wisconsin.) The night was cold, dreary, and windy, and when morning dawned it showed the lake covered with ice. Nothing has been seen or heard of the boat, mail, or men. All doubtless perished.

On Tuesday last a party of five fishermen left Barcelona, (Chautauque County,) to go out upon Lake Erie and bring in a boat they had left out the day before. There was a heavy sea running at the time, and in some manner the boat was capsized, and all on board were lost. Two of them were brothers. The bodies of three came ashore Wednesday morning near Dunkirk.

The *D. R. Martin* is on a reef of rocks near Presque Isle, seven feet of water in her hold. The *Agate*, the *James Navagh*, of Oswego, the *Europe*, the *Robert Campbell*, the *Maria F. Johnston*, the *Great West*, the *Oriental*, the *David Morris*, the *Mazeppa*, (schooners,) two unknown brigs, and several other vessels are reported ashore at different points, where it will be impossible to get them off this Winter, if at all, or to more than partially save their cargoes. The Fall of 1857 will be long remembered for its numerous disasters.

The Lecompton Constitution—History of the Plan of Submission.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Washington City, Friday, Dec. 3, 1857.

Having been a frequent attendant on the debates of the late Kansas Constitutional Convention, and having a personal acquaintance and knowledge of many of its members, I propose to state certain facts in connection with it which have not yet been noticed.

It is asserted that the present mode of submission was a compromise between the Conservative members of the Convention, or between the Conservatives and ultra Pro-Slavery men. This is not in accordance with the facts.

There were three modes of treatment of the Constitution proposed. The plan of the fire-eaters was to send the Constitution to Congress without submission to the people. The submissionists were divided into two parties, one under the lead of Mr. Calhoun, who is the father of the present mode of submission, and the other under Judge Elmore, who proposed and advocated a fair and full submission of the whole Constitution to the people. Previous to the final disposition of the question, a test vote was twice taken upon the full submission, and once upon the present mode, and the plan of a full submission received a larger vote than the Calhoun plan. But Calhoun, though inferior to Judge Elmore in intellect, information, and character, was greatly his superior as an active party manager, and, principally through his management, the party for a full submission, though at first in the majority, was finally beaten in caucus and in the Convention, and forced either to submit to the present plan or have the Constitution sent at once to Congress.

This plan was advocated, both in the Convention and out of it, by the more far-seeing of the ultra Pro-Slavery Party, on the express ground that *it would make Kansas a Slave State*—that the Abolitionists would absent themselves from the polls—that *the Pro-Slavery Party alone would vote—that a Pro-Slavery Constitution would thus be adopted and sent to a Democratic Congress, which would be compelled to sanction it.* Or, if the Free-State men did vote upon the Constitution, they would adopt the "Constitution without Slavery," which contained a Pro-Slavery clause recognizing and perpetuating Slavery in the Territory.

The present mode of submission, while under discussion in the Convention, was characterized by the Anti-Submissionists as a "swindle, a fraud, a cheat, a mockery." All their artillery of sarcasm, humor, argument and invective were piled to expose it. Their speeches would furnish a mine of argument and indignation against it. After it finally passed, several of the more violent Anti-Submissionists resigned, and others withdrew from the Convention in disgust and chagrin at the result of their proceedings.

Now, the Convention adjourned on the night of Nov. 7, at 11½ P. M., and the Constitution, as I was informed by a member of the Conveetion that night, was signed by that thirty-five members. I know that Mr. Calhoun and his friends became very fearful that the Convention would be left without a quorum. How does it happen that it is now, as reported, signed by forty-eight members?

It was effected through Mr. Calhoun and his friends, who brought to bear all their tact and address upon the recusant fire-eaters, and convincing them that the South, by this mode of submission, would gain a new Slave State in Kansas. It was through this argument that they were induced to sign it and give it their support. The advocacy of this plan, by the Charleston *Mercury* and its coadjutors, proves how well-founded were Mr. Calhoun's plans and arguments.

The Constitution contains features in themselves objectionable to the Democratic Party. It provides for the creation of State Banks, and it contains a Know Nothing clause, restricting the candidates for Governor to those only of the citizens of the State who shall have resided in the United States twenty years.

These, however, are points which, however objectionable, cannot furnish grounds for the rejection of the Constitution. There is, however, *a fraud* recognized in the Constitution, and furnishing the basis of important provisions, which will require the gravest consideration.

In the creation of representative and council districts for the new State, the fraud of the Oxford city returns has been made a basis in estimating the population of Johnson County. The entire official vote of this county did not exceed 400, but it was swelled to over 1,800 by the return of 1,600 fictitious names from Oxford city, a hamlet containing but three dwelling houses.

This question will be readily understood by a comparison of Jackson county with Shawnee county, both of which are made council districts. The upper house of the Legislature is called the Council. The official returns from Johnson county showed a vote of not over four hundred. The returns from Shawnee showed over eight hundred, and yet Johnson county is given double the representation of Shawnee, though Shawnee has twice the population. Judge Elmore, one of the representatives from Shawnee county, inquired the reason of this discrepancy, and was informed by Mr. Boling, the Chairman of the Committee on Elections, that the returns from Oxford city had been included in forming a basis for the representation of the county. This question becomes still clearer when you are informed that Johnson county is a strong Pro-Slavery county, and Shawnee Free-State.

Another fraudulent distribution of representation was detected by the officer having charge of the returns in the office of the Secretary, upon comparison with the official returns, by which one Pro-Slavery county, which returned about three hundred votes, was given two representatives in the Lower House, and two Free-State counties united only gave one, though they returned five hundred votes. There were other variations from the official returns in districting the Territory, showing an utter disregard of the official returns, but none so glaring as those mentioned above.

It was not, surely, intended by the Constitution of the United States that, in the admission of a State, every Constitution purporting to be republican should be received by Congress; and it should at least be a matter of serious deliberation whether a Constitution which defrauds the people of their just right of representation, in a manner so palpable and demonstrable, should be regarded as a republican Constitution.

Fugitive Slaves.

CAPTURE OF ELEVEN RUNAWAYS IN MISSOURI—THIRTY REVOLVERS FOUND UPON THEM—KIDNAPPING IN OHIO—MURDER BY SLAVES, &C.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.

During the past week we heard, through a gentleman living near this city, the following interesting account of the capture of eleven runaways.

About a fortnight since a gentleman stayed at our informant's house on his return from Iowa, whither he had been in pursuit of the fugitives above alluded to. The negroes made their escape from Clay, Jackson and Platte Counties several months since, and have eluded all pursuit until the last three weeks. The gentleman of whom we speak we believe lives in Clay or Platte, and owns five of the negroes. He relates that he first heard of them at or near Topeka, Kansas, some time since, whither he went to capture them.

The people of that famous burg succeeded in defeating his efforts to get his property. He then applied to the authorities for a force which was sufficient to effect his purpose. When this was ascertained the negroes were secreted and assisted to again escape. He then hired a free negro of Jackson County to pursue them. This fellow, being shrewd and having some knowledge of the character of an Abolitionist, went to Topeka and represented himself as a fugitive. This he knew to be the key to the hearts of this philanthropic race of negro lovers. A horse was furnished him and information given where he might join the party he was in quest of.

The master, after receiving this information, again made pursuit, and overtook his negroes, in company with six others, about two weeks since, in Iowa, in a bend of the Missouri river, near Nebraska City. In company with three other gentlemen he proceeded at once to capture them, as they had determined upon resistance. The leader of the negroes fired three times without effect, when he was shot down. The other negroes were summoned to give up their arms, when they threw down *thirty-odd revolvers*, and surrendered themselves. The negro who done the shooting is the same who killed Myers at Brownville under similar circumstances some six months since. It was not ascertained whether he was fatally wounded or not. The whole party of negroes, we understand, passed through this city under convoy of their capturers about two weeks ago.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 4.

We published, about two weeks since, a statement that two colored men had been induced to leave Geneva, N. Y., where they were living, with the promise of liberal wages to work in a hotel at Columbus; that one of the men, named Daniel Price, got off the cars at Carlisle station, and finding that he had passed Columbus, suspected that he was being kidnapped, and refused to get upon the train again. When the man who was with him attempted to force him upon the platform, he knocked the white fellow down, and made his escape, and has not since been seen.

The other boy, whose name is John Hite, also from Geneva, remained on board the cars, still believing that the men were acting in good faith, and that everything would be satisfactory. With this belief he came on to this city with the two men, but where he was taken from here we do not learn, but facts which have recently been developed show that, instead of being a fugitive slave, he was free, and lead to the supposition that he has been successfully kidnapped and probably sold into Slavery. A letter from a gentleman in Washington pretty clearly establishes the fact that the father of the boy, Jesse Hite, now in the employ of Hon. S. F. Hinton, was manumitted in Washington City, in 1848, by David A. Hall, Esq. His son, therefore, who has thus been carried into Slavery was free.

Who the men were who had the two boys in charge, it is not yet ascertained, but an effort is being made to ferret them out, and bring them to justice. With this view, some friends of the negroes procured a requisition from the Governor of New-York, and an officer arrived in this city from that State yesterday, in pursuit of the kidnappers and negroes. The search for both will be prosecuted with vigor.

The Columbus *State Journal* adds to this account:

As good luck would have it, a certified copy of the young man's free papers were received in this city yesterday morning, by Judge Wilcox, together with a letter from Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, giving a full description of him. He had been a servant in Mr. Vinton's family in Washington, where his father now lives. The free papers and Mr. Vinton's letter have been given to Mr. Walker, which will doubtless aid him in his work of humanity.

From the Newport (Ky.) News.

On Saturday night last, three of the slaves of Wm. Barston, residing in Bourbon County, Ky.—two men and a woman—left home and made a bee-line for the Ohio River, intending to cross above Newport. Before leaving, the two men tried hard to persuade another man to join them, but he refused, and soon after the party had gone, that man informed his master of the escape. Mr. Barston and his son immediately started in pursuit, and overtook the party about eight miles from the homestead, and made an endeavor to stop their further progress. As they came up to the slaves one of them made a break for the woods and escaped; the other struck Mr. Barston upon the shoulder with a club, which knocked him down, which act prompted the son of Mr. Barston to fire a pistol at the offender. Fortunately, the pistol shot did no harm, and the party surrendered and were taken back. Mr. Barston is a good deal injured from the effects of the blow, and it is presumed he will not recover from it for a considerable length of time.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Some little excitement existed at the Hall of the House of Representatives yesterday morning, by the failure of the Deputy United States Marshal Carmichael to appear before Commissioner Rea with the negro West, charged with being the slave of Austin W. Vallandingham, of Frankfort, Kentucky. It was soon announced that West had escaped, but no particulars could be learned until the arrival of Deputy-Marshal Carmichael, who came into the Hall something over half an hour behind time.

It appears that West, when the Marshal called for him at the jail, jumped out of the buggy while the Marshal was on the ground adjusting the reins on the horse, previous to starting away. After running a short distance, West mounted a horse, furnished him by a man of his own color, and made for the "woods." Carmichael immediately unhitched his horse from the buggy and mounted in pursuit. West being acquainted with the best way to get out of town, "broke" for the woods north of the North Western Christian University. Carmichael, in his pursuit, was not out of sight of West, except as the latter was turning corners. After getting north of the University some distance, Carmichael gained on West, and nearing him, discharged two pistol shots at him, neither of them taking effect. Being frightened, perhaps, by the discharge of the pistols, West surrendered himself to the Deputy-Marshal, who proceeded to bring him back to the city for the purpose of bringing him before the Commissioners.

Mr. Barbour, hearing of the escape of the negro, harnessed a horse to a buggy and went to the assistance of the Marshal. He found him after he had recaptured West, and in company with him and the negro came before the Commissioner about 9½ o'clock.

West appeared weary and thirsty after his violent exercise, and drank freely of cold water after coming into the Hall. The Deputy Marshal appeared also somewhat fatigued after his ride.

A PLANTER MURDERED BY HIS SLAVES.

On Wednesday the 11th ult., Mr. Wm. Pierce, of Franklin parish, Louisiana, was killed by two of his negro men at his plantation in Bœuf Prairie. It appears from the evidence that the two slaves had picked little or no cotton, and finding they had done nothing that day, Mr. Pierce proceeded to chastise them. Whereupon one of them siezed him by the throat, threw him down, and the other fractured his skull by a blow struck with the pea of the steelyards. They secreted the body until night, and carried it about three miles from the place where the act was committed and placed it on a road. They laid the hat of the deceased near the body, smeared the side of a tree near by with blood, and performed other acts with a view to create the impression that their master had been killed by being thrown from his horse against the tree. The body of Mr. Pierce was not found until Friday following the perpetration of the murder. The slaves have been arrested. Mr. Pierce was a young man of twenty-one or twenty-two, unmarried.

Severe Fights with the Indians.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO—COLONEL BONNEVILLE'S LATE EXPEDITION.

The Santa Fé *Gazette* has particulars of the recent expedition of Colonel Bonneville against the Apaches. The number of savages killed was 48.

The dépôt of the expedition was established on the west bank of the Gila River, nearly west from the "Adobe Wall," on the Rio Grande, and about twelve miles northwest from the San Lucien Springs. The northern column was under command of Colonel Loring. The southern column was under command of Colonel Miles. In the canon of San Vicente, Colonel Loring's command struck a trail of about 2,000 sheep and a party of Indians. Following it through and over the San Vicente Mountains, (which had been set fire to by the Indians,) and to the valley of the Safo River, they, on the 24th, came fresh upon the trails ascending a slight elevation between two ridges. Indians and sheep were discovered in the canon, and the approach of the troops was a complete surprise. On seeing them they commenced flight. Pursuit was made, and eight Indian men killed, among them the celebrated chief Cuchillo Negro—and one squaw accidentally. Five squaws and and five children were captured.

On the 13th of June Colonel Miles' command started to the Coyotero country. They marched south and soutewest from the dépôt. On the 1st, came to extensive ruins, supposed to be Aztec origin. There were also evidences that the Coyoteros had farmed there in former years. The ruins seemed to indicate that a population of 2,000 or 3,000 must at one time have resided there—probably two hundred years back. On the 24th, the spies discovered an Indian camp a short distance ahead. Captain Ewell, with twenty infantry and forty mounted dragoons, with all the officers under his command, except Lieutenant Edson, endeavored to surround the camp. The guides and spies captured a woman, but the command was discovered. In this march Captain Ewell's company suffered much, having to sustain itself by killing some of the Indian ponies they had captured. On the 27th, Captain Ewell's wing, in advance, proceeded towards the Rio Gila—the Pueblo spies in advance. About 3 o'clock of that day, the spies reported Indians about, and told Captain Ewell to "Go on with his people." They proceeded but a short distance when they came upon the Apache camp.

The battle-field extended for a mile on both sides of the Gila, and covered with a thick undergrowth. The battle commenced at 4½ o'clock, and lasted till sundown. There were 40 warriors engaged in the conflict, *two of whom only are known to have escaped.* There were but 24 found dead on the field. Two women were killed—one while fighting with a bow and arrow. There were 24 women and children taken prisoners.

The wounded of the troops were Lieuts. Davis and Steen, and five or six of the soldiers and one Pueblo Indian.

Besides the havoc among this party of Indians, the troops destroyed about 600 acres of corn, and captured a large number of sheep, horses, &c.

Lieut. Whipple's account of a scout to the head waters of the Gila is very interesting. He describes the country as rough generally, with an occasional fertile valley, and mentions the appearance of a bear, a large number of eagles and turkeys, the latter being so unaccustomed to the sight of man that when shot at they would not fly. Fish were caught in great abundance out of the Gila River. His march was exceedingly difficult, and many of his men, including himself, were poisoned by a poisonous plant. He captured in this scout about 250 sheep from the Indians. He was accompanied by Lieut. Steen.

Captain Ewell gives a very interesting report of a scout under his command, to the Cheichehue mountains. After giving an account of a skirmish with some Indians, in which some of them were wounded and probably killed, he says: "I reached the Gila in a valley, the lower end of which was out of sight, but evidently twenty-five or thirty miles long, and from three to five wide, The soil is rich and lies well for irrigation. There was enough arable land passed through to support twenty thousand people, surrounded by fine prairie for grazing. Broken pottery was everywhere so plenty that it amounts to a puzzle. A great many ruins, some of large villages or pueblos, are to be seen, and at points the marks of what must once have been a noble acequia, cut through such hard, strong banks that it is difficult to believe no iron was used in its construction. The Pimo Indians say these were the homes of their ancestors."

This expedition has resulted most successfully, not only in bringing to notice this heretofore unexplored country, but in teaching the Apaches a most salutary lesson. The prisoners and stock captured were taken to Fort Thorn. Shortly after the arrival of the command there, three of the Coyotero Apaches came into the fort, to negotiate for their women and children, who were held in captivity. They asked why it was they had been attacked, stating that they had always been friendly with the whites, and knew they were not able, even did they feel disposed, to fight them. They were told that they had killed Agent Dodge and stolen stock. They acknowledged that one of their men had committed murder, and that he was in the camp and killed in the battle of the 27th.

Col. Bonneville, and the entire officers and soldiers of the Northern and Southern commands, deserve great credit for the energy, perseverance, endurance and bravery displayed in this campaign. Some of their ranks were eminent, and marches almost incredible. Climbing steep mountains, crossing deep ravines and marching over sandy deserts without water for twenty-four hours sometimes, and all without a murmur from a single officer or soldier.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Belton (Texas) *Independent* records further Indian depredations in that vicinity. On the 11th they stole and drove away over one hundred horses. Mr. Lewis, son-in-law of Moses Jackson, was killed on Pecan Bayou by Indians, or men disguised as such. Others had been attacked by them, and there was a general disposition among the settlers to leave, unless immediate assistance was sent to them.

The Pimos and Maricopas Indians are planning an expedition in retaliation against the Gila Apaches for the inroad made on their villages last month. The battle then fought was the largest Indian fight which had occurred in those regions for many years.

Rev. Bernard McCabe, the Catholic Pastor in Malone, N. Y., was burnt to death in his room last week. The fire originated in, and was confined to the sleeping room of the Priest—a small bed-room on the ground floor.

The Senate of Texas has decided in favor of one university, instead of two. A bill providing for the geological survey of the State has been reported, and it was thought would become a law.

The Canadian Parliamentary election writs are returnable Jan. 13.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 28th day of November to the 5th day of December, 1857: Men, 89; Women, 90; Boys, 124; Girls, 110: Total, 413.* Adults, 179; Children, 234; Males, 213; Females, 200; Colored Persons, 13.

DISEASES.

Abscess	2
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys	8
Angina Pectoris	1
Apoplexy	5
Apoplexy, Nerv.	1
Bleeding, from Navel	1
Bleeding, from Stomach	1
Bronchitis	6
Burned or scald.	3
Cancers	4
Casualties	3
Cholera Infant.	1
Cirrhosis of the Liver	2
Conc. of Brain	1
Cong. of Brain	16
Cong. of Lungs	8
Consumption	69
Convulsions, Infantile	18
Convulsions Puerperal	3
Croup	16
Cyanosis	1
Debility, Adult	3
Debility, Infant.	5
Delirium Trem.	1
Diarrhœa	6
Dropsy	4
Dropsy in Chest	1
Dropsy in Head	16
Drowned	1
Dysentery	3
Enlargement of the Heart	6
Fatty Liver	1
Fatty Liver and Kidneys	1
Fever, Bilious	1
Fever, Congest.	1
Fever, Intermit.	3
Fever, Puerperal	1
Fever, Scarlet	16
Fever, Typhoid	7
Fever, Typhus	4
Fracture of Neck	1
Heart, Dis. of	4
Heart, Dis. of Valvular	1
Hooping Cough	6
Inflam. Bowels	5
Inflam. of Brain	3
Inflam. of Heart	1
Inflam. of Liver	1
Inflam. of Lungs	24
Inflam. of Stom.	5
Intemperance	1
Jaundice	1
Kidneys, Dis. of	1
Liver, Dis. of	1
Killed or Murdered	1
Marasmus, Inft.	21
Measles	6
Mortification (old age)	1
Old Age	8
Palsy	1
Pleurisy	1
Premature Birth	8
Rheumatism	1
Rupture of the Aorta	2
Rupture of the Womb	1
Scrofula	1
Small-pox	14
Stillborn	38
Stom., Dis. of	1
Stricture	1
Suffocation, Accidental	1
Suicide, by Carbonic Acid	1
Teething	4
Ulceration	1
Ulceration of the Throat	1
Unknown to the Jury	1
Varioloid	1
Womb, Dis. of	1
Total	413

* Increase this week—9.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New York, Dec. 5, 1857.
GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries.

Patients Treated during November, 1857.	At the Dispensaries	At their dwellings	Total	Adults	Children under 15 years	Vaccinated	Prescriptions Dispensed
New-York Dispensary	2630	540	3170	2040	1130	66	7446
Northern	1001	354	1355	886	469	124	2863
Eastern	1698	376	2074	1030	1044	181	4177
Demilt	1321	415	1736	1000	736	99	3122
Totals	6650	1685	8335	4956	3379	470	17608

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratuitously during the month of November: males, 3,461; females, 4,874. Nativity—3,529 patients were born in the United States, and 4,806 in foreign countries. Partial results: Sent to Hospital, 266; died, 94. The principal causes of death were phthisis and pneumonia. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory and cutaneous systems. Among the most important were variola, rubeola, bronchitis and pneumonia.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the Weekly Report to Dec. 4, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 27	150	93	243
Admitted to Dec. 4	37	25	62
Discharged, cured or relieved	41	21	62
Died	—	2	2
Remaining at date	146	95	241

Males, 216; females, 25.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

The Fallen Building in West-street—Inquest and Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

Coroner GAMBLE concluded the inquest on the bodies of JOHN KELLY and PETER MAHON, the workmen who were killed by the falling of the building corner of West and Bethune streets, on the 2d inst., on Saturday. A number of witnesses were examined on the question of the fitness of the building for the purpose for which it was used. The most important were the following:

Mathew White, residing at No. 76 Christopher-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am proprietor of the building at the northwest corner of Bethune and West streets; it is used as a malting house; we sell the malt to the brewers; the building is not entirely completed; John Kelly, the deceased, has been in my employ as laborer since August last; Peter Mahon, deceased, came to work at my place on the 2d inst., shoveling grain; on the 2d inst. John Kelly was shoveling grain on the first floor, and Peter Mahon on the fourth floor; they were getting the grain up on the fourth floor from the first; I was in the building all day; about twenty minutes before seven o'clock P. M. I was standing by the elevator, on the first floor, when I heard a crash, and was struck on the leg by a falling timber; I was not conscious enough to examine into the matter at the time; I went home; I returned in about twenty minutes, and found that the floors from the first to the fourth had fallen through for a space of about forty or sixty feet; I heard that Kelly, the deceased, was in the ruins; I had my men to work endeavoring to extricate him; his body was taken out next morning; I did not know at the time of the accident that Mahon had been caught by the falling floors; his body was not recovered until twenty-two hours after the accident; the carpenter and mason work of the building was done under my own supervision; it was done by day's work; the boss mason was Mr. Derbyshire and the carpenter Daniel Stearns; there were specifications for the building; they are now in Albany; I am not a practical builder; it is not my profession; I think I am as competent to superintend buildings as most men whose profession it is; I consider the beams and girders good timber and sufficiently strong; the posts are not as good as they ought to have been; there was a mistake in putting them in; it was done by my direction; hemlock was the timber used running from girder to girder; I consider hemlock as good if not better than any other timber I could have used; the flooring of the second and third floors was brick and cement; there was one hundred and eighty-eight tons of grain on the fourth floor; this quantity was distributed over a space of one hundred by seventy feet; it was not deeper than four and a half feet at any point; I have examined the building since the accident; the walls have not given way; it would have made a difference of from $1,500 to $2,000 to me to have put pine in place of hemlock; I mean that there was so much saved; the dimensions of the building are as follows: Length on Bethune-street, 100 feet; on West-street, 80 feet 5 inches; height, 44 feet 6 inches; the dimensions of the hemlock beams were 4 by 12 inches; Henry L. Jans is the name of my engineer; he had charge of the laborers at the time of the accident; the pressure of grain is more direct than lateral; manufactured grain would not be more than half the weight of raw grain; I should put two thousand tons weight on the fourth floor.

Dennis Hennessy, residing at No. 132 East Nineteenth-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am a master carpenter; at the instance of Coroner Gamble, I made an examination of the building corner of West and Bethune streets yesterday; the building, as far as the plan goes, is quite good; on leaving the basement I thought there was some settling previous to the accident; the posts in the basement were of good material and sufficiently strong; the posts appeared to be good throughout the whole building; the fault I found in the building was the presence of hemlock beams; my experience in building heavy stores has taught me that pine beams will yield to a great weight, especially to the kind of weight in the building corner of Bethune and West streets, and when the weight is removed they come back again; I have seen this mostly in heavy paint stores; I consider spruce as strong as pine, but hemlock I look upon as insufficient; my opinion is that the cause of the falling of the building corner of Bethune and West streets was the bad quality of the floor beams; hemlock timber will not spring as much as pine, and come back; pine will carry one hundred and fifty per cent. more weight than hemlock; the size and quality of the beams used in that building were positively insufficient; the size of the beams were four by twelve inches.

William Tucker, residing at No 32 Macdougal-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am a builder by profession; I have examined the building corner of Bethune and West streets; I first examined the exterior walls and found them good; the walls in the basement are sixteen inches thick; there was no settlement more than usual; the girders and floors generally appeared to be level and in their proper places; the posts in the basement are red cedar; the girders are about fourteen inches square; the posts on the first floor are of pine, ten inches, and the girders the same as in the basement; the red cedar posts were full of knots; they are very durable; on making inquiry I found that a great weight laid on the fourth floor about twenty-five feet from the front wall; one of the posts under the weight had broken off about one-third of the way from the top, and allowed the girder to come down; I am satisfied that the cause of the falling of the floors was the breaking of the posts on the third floor, and that these posts were insufficient; I don't think the beams had anything to do with the disaster; I do not consider that the posts used in that building were all sufficient for the purposes intended; I think the hemlock beams were good enough for the use intended; I agree with Mr. Hennessy in the opinion he expressed in regard to the difference of weight which would be sustained by pine and hemlock.

Jacob H. Valentine, being duly sworn, says: I am a master carpenter; I have examined the building corner of Bethune and West streets, and I am satisfied that the posts on the third floor and the hemlock beams were insufficient; I would not have used hemlock if I had been getting up such a building.

Sylvanus Gedney, being duly sworn, says: I am a master builder; I reside at No. 30 Leroy-street; I have examined the building corner Bethune and West streets; I have heard Mr. Tucker's statement, and I fully concur with him; my first impressions were that the falling of the floor was caused by the beams being insufficient, but upon further examination, I believe that the fault lay in the posts.

John Ferguson, M. D., being duly sworn, says: I have examined the body of the man lying dead at No. 135 West Nineteenth-street; I found a fracture of the vertebræ; the injury was sufficient to cause death.

The case was then given to the Jury, when, after due deliberation, they rendered the following

VERDICT.

"That deceased came to his death by fracture of the dorsal and cervical vertebræ, caused by the falling of the floors of a building, owned by MATHEW WHITE, on the northeast corner of Bethune and West streets, Dec. 2, 1857. Further, we consider a portion of the vertical posts in said building insufficient for the purposes for which they are applied, and we censure Mathew White for having taken the supervision of the construction of said building, he being incompetent as an architect and builder."

Upon the rendition of the above verdict, Coroner GAMBLE examined Mr. White upon the charge preferred against him, when he stated that he was twenty-five years of age, and a native of Albany. In reference to the charge preferred against him, he said, "I can prove that I am capable of constructing the building on the northeast corner of Bethune and West streets. I did not know that the post which gave way was a bad one."

Coroner GAMBLE required Mr. White to enter into bonds for his appearance before the Grand Jury.

☞ The following is a list of officers of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6, elected on Saturday evening, for the ensuing year:

President—CHARLES B. SMITH.
Vice-President—Benj. L. Glasby.
Recording Secretary—Robert D. Dack.
Corresponding Secretary—John G. Innis.
Financial Secretary—George W. Smith.
Treasurer—Joseph Smythe.
Fund Trustee—John C. Houghton.

LONG ISLAND.

A FORMIDABLE PARTY OF THIEVES.—There seems to be a formidable party of thieves in Brooklyn, who have for months past carried on their business very successfully and almost with impunity. It is composed of Irish servant girls, too lazy to work, but smart enough to steal. Recent investigations in the Third Precinct render it quite certain that the organization is large and formidable. Their mode of proceeding is as follows: one obtains employment in a family, remains a few days, or a week, according to circumstances, steals whatever is convenient, either money or clothing, and departs to the general rendezvous with her plunder. Another of the same gang is sent to the same house to seek employment, and the same thing is done over again. One family during the past six weeks has been robbed a number of times in this way, and many others have suffered. On the 4th instant, a servant who had been at work for Mr. C. H. NEWLIN, No. 77 President-street, after a few days' trial departed, taking with her a gold watch. The very day this girl left, another, named SARAH MADDEN, applied for the place. The police having got wind of this systematic robbery, determined to break it up, and when SARAH applied for work a strict watch was kept upon her. She had not been in the house many hours before she left, taking with her property valued at $12. The police were on her track, and Saturday night she was arrested by Sergeant PRESTON, of the Third Precinct, and committed to the cells for examination. The officers are in pursuit of several other girls belonging to the same organization, and have a prospect of finding their head-quarters.

NEW HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The Kings County House of Industry, established under the act of 1853, was formally opened on Saturday last. The building is what is known as the old Penitentiary, in Flatbush. The exercises on Saturday were as follows: Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. FARLEY; prayer and singing followed. Alderman CLARKE then gave a brief explanation as to the objects of the institution, after which addresses were made by Rev. Mr. FARLEY, Ex-Mayor HALL, Mr. ELLIS of the Five Points Mission, and others. At the conclusion of the exercises, a collation was partaken of by those present—thirty persons in all. The Principal of the institution is Rev. Mr. GERRY.

BURGLARIES AND LARCENIES.—Since Friday night last, the following robberies have been reported to the Police in Brooklyn:

House No. 487 Hudson-avenue, occupied by Mr. A. MILLER—a trunk containing ladies' wearing apparel, &c., $42.

Mr. GEORGE HALL (not ex-Mayor) reports that he had a pocket book containing $10,000 of Cemetery Evergreen Bonds, several notes of hand, and other valuable papers, stolen from his pocket in Fulton-avenue, Saturday evening.

House No. 397 Fulton-avenue occupied by Mr. GREGSON—property valued at $16, stolen.

House of D. SPENCER, No. 30 East Warren-street, robbed of silver-ware and other property. Overcoat and hat stolen from the house of THOMAS PATIR, in same street.

Store No. 456 Grand-street, robbed of jewelry valued at $25.

Property valued at $10, stolen from the house of CLAUS MEDERE, in the Sixth Precinct.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning Officer HAMILTON, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested a man who gave his name as JOHN FIRMEMAN, having in his possession a quantity of lead pipe, supposed to have been stolen. An owner is wanted.

Officers PHELAN and CROFT, of the Third Precinct, on Saturday arrested three boys named PHILIP FAGAN, JOHN SULLIVAN and HENRY READY, charged with stealing property valued at $35, from No. 139 Sands-street. Committed.

The Police of the Second District Saturday recovered a writing desk valued at $20, and other property recently stolen from the house of Mr. JOHN C. HATCH. A man named VEGATTI was arrested charged with the theft.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.—Report of deaths in the City of Brooklyn from the 28th of November to the 5th of December, 1857: Males, 41; Females, 39. Total, 80. Men, 12; Boys, 29; Women, 11; Girls, 28.

DISEASES.—Inflammation of the lungs, 10; stillborn, 10; convulsions, 9; consumption, 8; scarlet fever, 8; croup, 6; congestion of the lungs, 4; disease of the brain, 2; teething, 2; premature birth, 2; debility, 2; apoplexy, 2; marasmus, 2; inflammation of stomach, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; inflammation of liver, 1; ulceration of the throat, 1; hæmorrhage, 1; abcess of the lungs, 1; hooping cough, 1; cancer, 1; burned, 1; drowned, 1; dropsy, 1; measles, 1; unknown, 1.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 26; from 1 to 2 years, 10; from 2 to 5 years 12; from 5 to 10 years, 9; from 10 to 20 years, 0; from 20 to 30 years, 3; from 30 to 40 years, 6; from 40 to 50 years, 3; from 50 to 60 years, 4; from 60 to 70 years, 5; from 70 to 80 years, 2; from 80 to 90 years, 0.

NATIVITY.—United States, 66; Ireland, 9; England, 3; Germany, 1; France, 1.

WM. CLEVELAND, H. C.

BROOKLYN DISPENSARY.—During November 632 patients were treated in this institute. *Diseases*—Children, 129; females, 25; heart and lungs, 132; eye and ear, 57; head and digestive organs, 137; surgical, 152. *Nativity*—United States, 179; foreign birth, 453. 1,720 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

PASSERS OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY ARRESTED.—The Police of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening succeeded in capturing five persons engaged in passing counterfeit money on the Farmers' Bank, of Mount Holly, N. J. They were committed for examination.

INQUESTS—THE SUPPOSED POISONING CASE.—The inquest on the body of THOMAS KEANE, who died forty-eight hours after getting married, under circumstances which excited suspicions of foul play, was concluded yesterday before Coroner SNELL. The Jury returned a verdict that death was caused by natural causes.

ACCIDENT.—ELLEN JAMIESON, residing in Stillman-street, near Myrtle-avenue, in closing a window yesterday, burst through a pane of glass with which her wrist was cut in a serious manner.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CALENDAR—MONDAY, Dec. 7.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 1293, 1414, 1621, 1981, 2351, 2319, 324, 1608, 1624, 2535, 351, 280, 215, 216, 357.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.

On and after Dec. 7, Judge DAVIES will sit at Chambers, commencing at 1 o'clock A. M., each day. Judge ROOSEVELT will open the December Term of the Special Term on Monday, Dec. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M. The whole calendar will be called. If a case be found ready the calling will be suspended till such case is disposed of, when the calendar will be resumed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Dec. 5.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of the Webster Fire Insurance Company.—Order settled.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

The Bridgewater Paint Manufacturing Company vs. *Daniel Messmore*.—Motion to discharge from arrest denied.

Ely Fay, &c., vs. *L. C. Dye*.—Motion denied without costs.

Aug. Rolker, et al. vs. *Geo. Mitchell, et al.*—Order of reference to be entered and injunction continued until coming in of the report and the further order of the Court upon finding of referee.

Henry H. Morange vs. *Chas. J. Coutan, et al.*—Present application is irregular, and must therefore be denied, without costs and without prejudice.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Duer, Bosworth, Hoffman, Slosson and Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Before the opening of the Court this morning, Judge FINN, the newly-elected Judge, was present. A private consultation was had between him and the other Judges, and the consequence was that he did not make his appearance on the bench.

The following decisions were then rendered:

William M. Wilmarth vs. *Abraham Lyon*.—Report of referee set aside; order of reference vacated. New trial ordered.

William W. Corcoran vs. *William Judson*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Thomas Haddock vs. *George G. Burns*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Atlantic Mutual Company vs. *William H. Bird et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $835 64 and interest.

William J. Buck vs. *James Burke*.—Judgment affirmed.

Henry Doolittle vs. *Joseph Naylor*.—Judgment modified and to be settled.

William Radford vs. *Harris Wilson*.—Judgment affirmed.

James W. Elwell et al. vs. *Moses Chamberlin*.—New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Frederica Paterson vs. *Edmund G. Rawson*.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered. Costs to abide the event.

George S. Robbins et al. vs. *Thomas Richardson*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Jenny Gray vs. *Fanny Lessington*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Edward le Huray vs. *John W Delamater*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

A calendar of short causes will be made and called on Saturday next at 11 o'clock.

The Port Wardens' Bill Declared Unconstitutional.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 5.

Before Judges Ingraham, Daly, and Brady.

Joseph Tinkham et al. vs. *William Tapscott et al.*

INGRAHAM, J.—The plaintiffs sued the defendants for services rendered by them in examining the condition of a vessel and her cargo, belonging to the defendants, which had arrived at the port of New-York in a damaged condition, and for a certificate in writing, given by the plaintiffs, of the result of their examination.

The answer denies that the plaintiffs have any lawful claim, because the making of such surveys, and giving such certificates, belong exclusively to the Port Wardens, and that acts and services rendered by the plaintiffs are contrary to the Port Wardens' Act. To this answer the plaintiffs demur on the ground that it shows no defence; that the making of the surveys and certificates does not belong exclusively to the Port Wardens; that the said surveys and certificates were not contrary to the statutes, and that the Port Wardens' act is unconstitutional.

There are several serious objections to the validity of the statute, which have been raised by the counsel. I am not, however, prepared to say that any of these are sufficient to warrant the Court in declaring the whole act to be unconstitutional. So far as the act is construed as making the surveys compulsory, it would interfere with the provisions of the 8th section of statute 5 of the Constitution of the State, which abolished all offices for the inspection, &c., of any merchandise, and prohibited the action of any such office in future. That it contravened this provision of the Constitution, is more apparent when we call to mind that at that time there was an officer entitled Inspector of Damaged Goods in existence, which office fell with the adoption of the Constitution, and has not been reversed except in the present statute, so far as I am aware of. But it is not necessary, for the purpose of this action, to discuss any further the constitutionality of the statute. That statute which organized the Port Warden's Office, (Laws of 1857, chap. 405,) does not make it obligatory on persons owning vessels or cargo to submit to such examinations by the Port Warden. The Port Wardens are not required by the act to do anything until they are notified and requested by a party in interest. So far as duties are imposed on them when vessels are condemned and the cargoes are to be sold, it is unnecessary now to inquire, as the plaintiffs' claims do not relate to that branch of the Port Wardens' business.

The questions under consideration may be briefly stated in the inquiry whether there is in the statute anything which prevents the owner of a vessel or cargo coming into port in a damaged state from employing any one they think proper to examine into the condition of such vessel and cargo, and reporting to them the condition thereof. The 6th section of the act is relied upon by the defendants' counsel as creating such a prohibition. This section forbids any person from assuming to act as Port Warden, or to undertake the performance of any of the duties presented in the act pertaining to office of Port Warden. It also prohibits any person from employing any other than a Warden to perform such duties, and forbids the giving of a certificate of surveys of goods or vessels. I do not understand this section as prohibiting any person from acting unless he assumes to act as Port Warden or to do the duties pertaining to a Port Warden. The provisions of the section are intended to prevent any other person from acting as Port Warden; not to prohibit any other persons from making the examinations which the owner may think necessary for his own safety or information. The right of the Port Warden to act at all depends upon a request from a party interested. Until so requested he cannot interfere, and the prohibition is only to the same extent, viz.: from assuming to act as Port Warden, or to do the duties pertaining to the Port Warden. If the party interested elects to refer the amount of damage to another, or to send their own clerk or friend to ascertain the damage or condition of the vessel and cargo, and report to them the result of the examination, I see nothing in the act which prohibits such examination. It is not doing the duty of a Port Warden when such examination is made, unless the person making it professes to act in the character of Port Warden. Any other construction of the statute would debar a party, from making such examination for his own protection as to loss, or insurance, or procuring witnesses to testify on those matters if litigation should ensue. If the party in interest may have such examination made for the purpose of testimony, then he may select such persons as he pleases to be such witnesses, and the same would form no violation of the statute under consideration. The views expressed by the Judge of the Superior Court in the Port Wardens *et al.* against Cartwright, (4 Sand. p. 236,) are applicable to this statute, viz: that the statute is restrictive of the common-law right of every man to repair his own vessel in his own way, or through his own agent, and is of a penal character. It ought not, therefore, to be extended beyond its letter. I may add that it is more especially to be confined in its operation to the strict letter of that statute, where some parts of it appear to be in violation of the Constitution, or, at least, to be intended as an evasion of its provisions. In such a case, the proper construction to be given to the sixth section is, that the acts therein prohibited are acts done by a person assuming to act as a Port Warden, and not to acts done in any other capacity. If the statute is to be construed as intended to to prohibit any inspection of a vessel or cargo by any other person than a Port Warden, then it is a statute providing for a compulsory inspection of merchandise, and falls directly within the provisions of the Constitution above referred to. It is said that giving the certificate as stated in the complaint is expressly forbidden by the statute. The sixth section only forbids the giving of such certificate with intent to defeat the provisions of the act. It does not appear from the complaint or answer that the complaint was given for such purpose, and illegal purpose must be averred before the Court can presume it to exist. My conclusions are that the act is not compulsory so far as to prevent a party from having his goods or vessel examined for his interest or information, or for the purpose of adjusting losses between himself and others, but that such examination may be made by any one selected by himself. That the Port Warden has no right or authority to act until requested so to do by the party interested. That the act, if intended to be compulsory in all cases requiring such examination, and is so construed as to its provisions of this branch of the Warden's duties is so far a violation of the Constitution, and such parts of it cannot be sustained.

The plaintiff is entitled to judgment on the demurrer, with leave to defendants to amend their answer on payment of costs.

For plaintiffs, Wm. Allen Butler. For defendants, Marbury.

Before Judges Ingraham, Brady and Daly.

Leonard vs. *Richmond*.—Judgment reversed.

The Mayor vs. *Moller*.—Judgment reversed.

Mordmeyer vs. *Taeschen*.—Judgment reversed.

Journey vs. *Brakeley*.—Judgment reversed.

Smith vs. *Woodruff*.—Judgment reversed.

Schenck vs. *Pendleton*.—Judgment affirmed.

Sherman vs. *Elder*.—Judgment affirmed.

Musbawn vs. *Kleinc*.—Judgment affirmed.

McKenzie vs. *Morris*.—Judgment affirmed.

The Mayor vs. *Sharkey*.—Judgment reduced $75, and affirmed for residue.

Ely vs. *Cooke*.—Affirmed with $10 costs.

McSpeddon vs. *Crombie*.—Reduced to $90 and affirmed.

C. Carpenter vs. *Doody, &c.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Audubon vs. *Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Garr vs. *Mariet & Roberts*.—Judgment set aside, and case referred back to referee, &c.

Stewart vs. *Porter*.—Order appealed from, modified so as to appoint a receiver and to restrain defendant, as stated in opinion.

Coon vs. *Reed*.—Judgment affirmed.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Dec. 5.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

The Court room was crowded within and without the bar, and the prison box was crammed with culprits. A number of cases in which the defendants were charged with illegal voting were tried, but most of them were either discharged, or what generally in the end amounts to the same thing, remanded. There were 49 prison cases, 5 suspended cases, and 27 bail cases, 81 in all, on the calendar, but it took so long to try those which were disposed of, that a large number were postponed to another day. The accumulation of business in this Court has been occasioned by the interruptions of election week, and the practice of adjourning causes, which is indulged in here to a great extent.

Patrick Cass was brought to the bar on a charge of stealing (Dec. 3) some "couplings used to tie carts together," the property of Smith Weed. He was found guilty and sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days.

Mary Williams, it was alleged, stole a portmonnaie containing $2 50 from Henry Kelly, Dec. 3. "You can go, Williams," was the sentence of the Court pronounced by Judge OSBORN.

George Petrie committed an assault and battery upon Officer James Hurley at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue, Dec. 2. The officer said he was disorderly and struck at him when he undertook to arrest him. *Judge Connolly*—You can go this time. The prisoner started for the door. *Judge Osborn*—Find you guilty, Petrie, of this assault upon the officer and suspend sentence for the present. The prisoner was outside the door long before the Judge concluded.

Bridget Hurley was arraigned, and Bridget McDermott was examined. Bridget No. 2 said Bridget No. 1 flew at her in a passion, (Dec. 3,) seized a saucer and struck her with it in the eye. Her eye was entirely shut, and the Court thought it but just that her assailant should be shut up also. She was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

Mary Ryan stole a chair worth 25 cents from James Cary, Dec. 4. He asserted it stoutly; she denied it emphatically. *Judge Connolly*—Well, she's an old offender. *Prisoner*—Is it me, Judge? Oh, no, Judge, I was never here in me life before, Judge, niver. Judge CONNOLLY consulted a list of old offenders which he had before him. "One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, *eight* times," said he, "you've been here before." "Oh, well, Judge, for bein' drunk, maybe I have, yer Honor. But niver for nothin' else." "Well," answered the Judge, "we'll put you where you'll get the liquor out of you; Penitentiary, two months."

Mary Brien was another well-known thief. She was charged with stealing some cotton, the property of Charles Hargitt. The latter could not swear she took it, and she was about to be discharged, when Officer Potter, of the Seventh Precinct Police, came forward and said he saw her take it. She made a great deal of noise, and called upon a great many saints to witness that she was innocent. *Judge Connolly*—You're an old offender; you've been here, let's see, (counting,) one, two, three, four, five, six, *seven* times. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months. She gave a prolonged howl, and was taken into prison by the officers.

Peter Ham was charged by John Geyer with assaulting and beating him severely, Dec. 2. Both parties were German. A little girl, the prisoner's daughter, stood beside him weeping at the bar. The defendant said, through an interpreter, that he had no time to get his witnesses, and the Court remanded him. The child sobbed loudly when he started to go back into prison. The heart of the complainant melted, and he went upon the stand again. "He has three little children, Judge," said he. "He hurt me pretty bad, but for the sake of the children I am willing to let him go." The Court, accordingly, discharged him.

David Levy stole some penknives, value $20, from Henry Wall, Dec. 2. *Judge Osborn*—He's been here often enough. *Counsel*—Who—he, Judge? *Judge Osborn*—Yes. *Counsel*—Oh, no, Judge. Witnesses were examined who testified that the prisoner stole the knives early in the morning. *Judge Connolly*—I'm in favor of punishing these fellows who prowl around in the early morning, to the full extent of the law. Counsel expostulated. *Judge Osborn*—Find him guilty. Penitentiary 6 months. Counsel looked blue, and the prisoner was taken into prison.

Anne House stole $10 worth of female wearing apparel, Dec. 3, and John R. Van Houton entered a complaint against her. *Judge Osborn*—Mr. Beale, see what she has got to say. *Agent S. P. D. Society*—She was drunk, and didn't know what she did when she took the clothes. *Judge Osborn*—She's been here "drunk" often before. *Judge Connolly*—One, two, three, *four* times. *Judge Osborn*—Penitentiary four months.

William McGraw charged by Sarah Matzel with stealing a pocket-handkerchief, Dec. 1, was remanded.

John Phillips stole some cloaks, Dec. 2, from Asher Ezekiel. The complainant did not want to press the charge. *Judge Connolly*—(To the prisoner)—This complainant says he has made some inquiries concerning you, and that you have borne a good character heretofore. He doesn't want to prosecute you. You can go.

John Davis, Timothy McCarthy, John Martin and John Hagerty, rough-looking men in the garb of sailors, were held on two complaints of assault and battery. James Munroe and John Frazer, sailors, said they beat them without provocation, Dec. 4. Officer Ezra Higgins arrested them. He said they were a parcel of thieves always lying around in Cherry-street and beating sailors. *Judge Connolly*—I'm in favor of making an example of these fellows who lie around in Cherry-street and beat people. One of the prisoners made a long statement, in which he strove to exculpate himself. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we find you all guilty on both these complaints. On the first, we sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months, and on the second we sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months more, to take effect on the expiration of the first term. "Allow a man to make a statement, Judge," said one of the prisoners, but they were hurried into Prison.

Mike Carroll was charged with assault and battery, in conjunction with others, upon John Henry. Michael was the only one arrested. "Guilty or not guilty?" asked the Clerk. "Not guilty," said the prisoner, "the man never seen me doin' it. I never seen that man before in my life." *Judge Osborn*—What shall we do? *Judge Connolly*—They've arrested the wrong man. We'll have to discharge him.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

William Scriber attempted to vote illegally last Tuesday in the First Election District, Fourth Ward. George J. Stuck entered the complaint, which was fully substantiated. *Judge Osborn*—We can't give him less than six months. (To the prisoner)—Well, Scriber, we might try you for perjury in swearing in your vote falsely. This is a grave offence. We have no discretion in this matter. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months. *Prisoner*—Well, Judge, I've voted in Philadelphia and other places. *Judge Osborn*—All on the same day? Six months in the Penitentiary.

James Lowe was charged by Moses C. Hagadorn, an Inspector of the late election, with attempting to vote illegally, in the Second District of the Seventh Ward. The case was adjourned to Tuesday, to give the Inspector an opportunity to ascertain whether the prisoner lived where he said he did.

The case of George Reese, whom John Flannelly, an Inspector in the Seventeenth Ward, charged with voting illegally, was adjourned to Thursday.

John Davis was charged by Moses C. Hagadorn, an Inspector in the Seventh Ward, with voting illegally. The prisoner was too ill to be brought out, and this case was also adjourned to Thursday.

William Glover, with a party of six persons, went to the polls of the Sixth District of the Tenth Ward, and voted illegally. George Ray challenged him, and, it was alleged, he swore in his vote, stating that he resided at No. 33 Bowery. The challenger said he had made inquiries, and found that Glover did not live there. The case was adjourned to Tuesday.

The same challenger complained of John King, of the same party of six who went to the polls, he said, of the Sixth District, Tenth Ward, swore falsely that he lived at No. 33 Bowery, and attempted to vote. The prisoner had said at the Station-house that he was born at Boston, and at the polls that he was a naturalized citizen. He was defended by numerous counsel, who made long speeches and little progress with the cause. *Counsel*—(to the complainant)—What business had you at the polls? Were you an Inspector? *Complainant*—I was a challenger. *Counsel*—(solemnly)—Have you directly or indirectly received any pay or emolument for your part in this transaction? *Complainant*—No, Sir; none whatever. *Counsel*—Well, disinterested patriotism is something we don't often see in these times. I'm glad to behold a specimen. Judge OSBORN expressed his opinion that the prisoner was clearly guilty. Counsel made long speeches, in which they labored to convince him that he was not. They said he was a sailor, was in the habit of sailing to this port for the last thirteen years, and as a sailor had a right to vote anywhere. In conclusion, they hoped the prisoner would be remanded till Tuesday. *Judge Osborn*—Remanded? I'd just as lieve remand him till Tuesday. Why didn't you say that before and save an hour's talking. The prisoner was accordingly remanded.

Patrick Hagan, accused of illegal voting by Jeremiah Donovan, was discharged. The witness could not be found.

Philip McHone was sent to the Penitentiary for two months for a petit larceny with which Andrew Resever charged him.

William Oliver stole an overcoat worth $25 from Joseph Harrison, Dec. 3. He was an old offender. The Court remanded him till Thursday.

John Silverthorn was accused by Patrick Gilligan with stealing a silver watch and other property. The prisoner being brought to the bar, it was discovered that the wrong man had been arrested. Silverthorn was accordingly discharged.

Frederick H. Turner had a quarrel with John Laurence, Dec. 3, struck him with a cane, was arrested, convicted and sentence suspended.

Thomas Doren and Patrick Muller were charged with an assault and battery upon James Shea. *Clerk*—Guilty or not guilty? *Prisoner*—Guilty. *Alderman Clancy*—No; not guilty, not guilty? *Prisoner*—Not guilty. *Judge Osborn*—(To Alderman Clancy)—You had better plead guilty and then put in your affidavits. This was done accordingly. The case of Dorothea Costello occupied a great while. Trouble arose between her and Ellen Egan. Ellen's child having thrown sand into the eyes of Dorothea's child, as the latter said, Dorothea determined to have satisfaction, and gave Ellen a beating. Ellen's husband arriving in the midst of the battle, pitched Dorothea down stairs, or rather, as one witness said, "He pushed her and she came down." A great many witnesses were examined, and a great deal of time consumed, and the prisoner was finally found guilty and sentence deferred till Tuesday.

The case of Philip Holter, charged by John M. Bennett with illegal voting, was adjourned to Tuesday.

John Gow, a boy, was sent by Gustave Swan from the Astor House to deliver a telegraphic dispatch. He collected the money for it and kept it, (Dec. 3.) The boy had borne a good character, and, it was said, was led on by other boys in this case. He was found guilty, and sentence suspended.

Catherine Hays was in the employment of John Moore, No. 112 West Broadway, and was charged by him with stealing a gold watch, chain, locket, two breast-pins and other jewelry, all worth fifty-five dollars. The complainant said he awoke early last Sunday morning and saw the prisoner in his room. She was bending over a chair, in which his vest containing the jewelry was lying. "What's the matter?" he asked, half rising. "Oh," said she, "I feel very weak." "Well, what's the matter?" "I don't know, but I feel very weak." He thought she was ill, took her some peppermint which she drank, and did all he could to aid her. Meanwhile it was ascertained that the property was missing. Other witnesses swore that the prisoner took it. She was found guilty and sentence suspended till Tuesday.

The Court adjourned at 12 o'clock.

The George Law Muskets Again.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—DEC. 5.

Before E. D. Culver, Judge.

DECISIONS.

William H. Bigelow vs. *George Law*.—Motion for a new trial.—At the May term of this Court, the plaintiff, on his complaint, and on the opening of his counsel, was non-suited, and this complaint dismissed.

The complaint alleged that Law, the defendant, was indebted to the Government in the sum of $300,000 for muskets and ammunition purchased; that, owing to the state of the money market and to defendant's affairs, it became necessary for him to obtain an extension of payment with the Government; that to that end he employed David A. Bokee, Esq., of Brooklyn, the plaintiff's assignor, to negotiate with the Government for such extension, agreeing to pay him a liberal compensation for his services and trouble in effecting the object; that Bokee entered upon and successfully effected the desired extension; that in accomplishing the object he devoted much time, exertion and labor; that the same was worth $10,000, and claimed judgment for that amount.

In the complaint as it was when the cause was opened to the Jury, it charged that Mr. Bokee devoted much time, exertion and "influence" to the business, and that defendant agreed to pay him a liberal compensation for his time, "influence," &c.

In the opening by the counsel for plaintiff, he alluded to his standing, to the influential position, and the personal and political relation Bokee sustained towards the President and the members of the Government.

On the complaint as it then stood, and on the opening, the defendant's counsel moved for dismissal of complaint, on the ground substantially that the claim was against public policy, and was in its nature, a claim for lobby services.

The Court entertaining a similar view, dismissed the complaint.

Plaintiff thereupon asked to amend his complaint, striking out the word "influence" where it occurs. The amendment was granted.

The plaintiff now moves to set aside the non-suit, and for a new trial.

J. A. Lott for defendant, and J. M. Van Cott for plaintiff.

CULVER, CITY J.—The order made by me on the trial of this cause, dismissing plaintiff's complaint, was based on the complaint as originally framed, and on the opening of the plaintiff's counsel. The amount that the plaintiffs claim, in part, was for the "influence" used by Bokee with the heads of Departments, and the full opinions of the counsel to the same effect, strongly impressed me in the opinion that the contract being an entire one, and void in part, must be held void *in toto*. (21 Bar. 361.) An agreement to compensate one for his "*influence*" personal, or political, with the Government, it is not pretended could be enforced. The worth or measure of value of one's "influence" would be no easy matter to determine in dollars and cents.

But striking from the complaint all claim for the "influence" exerted, the plaintiff is left, asking compensation for his "*services*," "time," "trouble" and "labor" devoted, at the request of defendant, to this negotiation for his benefit. The motion for dismissal of the complaint assumed its averments as true; and if all true, I think it is going too far to say that, under this complaint, the plaintiff should not recover *something*.

It is proper to remark, further, that since this non-suit was ordered by me, the Court of Appeals (4 Kern. 289) has somewhat shaken or modified the decisions made by the lower Courts. That Court has declared in the case cited, "that a party who has a claim against the State may employ an agent to present and urge it, with proofs and arguments, before the tribunal authorized to act upon it, and that an agreement to pay such agent is valid and can be enforced." I gather from this case that the Court of Appeals mean carefully to intimate that Courts have gone at least quite far enough in neglecting these claims as void and against public policy.

Taking the case, therefore, as it is now furnished by the amended complaint, and in view of the doctrine laid down by the Court of Appeals, and without prejudicing the case as it may appear in another and full trial, I have come to the conclusion that the plaintiff should have a new trial.

The order dismissing the complaint is therefore set aside, and a new trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

Abijah Mann, Jr., vs. *The City of Brooklyn*.—Action to recover money paid by mistake as taxes. Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Charles Trammel vs. *Augustus Campbell*.—Judgment for defendant, allowing demurrer, with leave to amend on payment of costs.

Mary Thomas vs. *John Thomas*.—Judgment for plaintiff overruling demurrer, with leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs.

John J. Merritt vs. *the Union Ferry Company*.—This was an action brought to recover damages for defendants refusing to commute. Defendants demurred to the complaint. Judgment for plaintiff overruling the demurrer, with leave to defendant to withdraw and amend on payment of costs of demurrer.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Emott, Strong and Davies.

Cleveland vs. *Boerum and others*.—Plaintiff claims to be the owner of equity of redemption of property in the Sixteenth Ward, Brooklyn, valued at about the capital stock of the largest bank in New-York City, known as the McKibbon and Nichols tract.

While the mortgages were in process for foreclosure, McKibbon and Nichols, then owners of the fee, became bankrupt. They had been made parties to the suit and duly served with process, but a decree of foreclosure was not made till after their interest had passed under the proceedings in bankruptcy to the assignee. The assignee sold the interest to a party who conveyed it to plaintiff; that of Nichols' was sold direct to plaintiff, who brings the suit, claiming the right to redeem the property on the ground that the fee of property in the assignee in bankruptcy at the time of the decree, and that such assignee not having been made a party, the right of their claiming under him were not cut off by foreclosure and sale.

At Special Term Judge Strong decided that it was not necessary that the assignee should be brought in as his title accrued, while the suit was pending, and McKibbon and Nichols were made parties.

There are a large number of lawyers retained in this case.

DECISIONS.

Abraham B. Theall, devisee of Elizabeth Theall, appellant vs. *Amos Mils, et al., respondents*.—Argued before WM. B. WRIGHT, DAVIES and EMOTT, Justices. Decree of Surrogate of Westchester County affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judges WRIGHT and EMOTT.

Abraham B. Theall, devisee of Sarah B. Theall, appellant, vs. *Amos Mils at al., respondents*.—Argued before the same Judges. Decree of Surrogate of Westchester County affirmed, with costs. Opinion by EMOTT, J.

The City of Brooklyn, respondent, vs. *Thomas Toynbee, appellant*—Argued before the same Judges. Judgment of City Court reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge EMOTT.

Before Judges Strong, Emott and Birdseye.

Samuel Drury vs. *Wm. H. Clark, et al.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by EMOTT.

Thomas Peale, ex rel. Edwin Smith vs. *Azariah C. Flagg*.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Jasper W. Gilbert vs. *The New-York Equitable Insurance Company*.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Deidrich Struse, appellant, vs. *John H. Mangles respondent, (two suits.)*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by EMOTT.

Benjamin N. Disbrow vs. *Bernardus Hendrickson, Sheriff of Queens County*.—Verdict set aside, and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by EMOTT.

Darius Ogden, appellant, vs. *Wm. Brook, et al. respondents*.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge EMOTT.

Frederick V. Harrison et al., respondents vs. *James H. Ward, impleaded, &c., appellant*.—Judgment of the County Court of Kings County affirmed, with costs. Opinion by EMOTT.

Rufus Claggett respondent, vs. *Victor Fleury, appellant*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, before the same referee, costs to abide event. Opinion by BIRDSEYE.

Ann E. Wild, appellant, vs. *Wm. H. Ludlow et al., respondents*.—Argued before Judges BROWN, EMOTT and BIRDSEYE. Order affirmed, with $10 costs. Judge STRONG, being related to one of the parties, took no part in the decision of this appeal.

John F. Livingston, respondent, vs. *Rumsey Rose et al., appellants*.—Argued before Judges STRONG, BIRDSEYE and EMOTT. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The General Term then adjourned till Dec. 23.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 19,189 bbls. Flour; 40,602 bushels Wheat; 13,607 bushels Corn; 9,848 bushels Barley; 4,949 bushels Oats; 359 pkgs. Provisions; 474 bbls. Whisky; and 29 bbls Ashes.

ASHES—Are in limited request at old rates. Pearls, $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $6 87½@$7 ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to day, 1,287 bbls., including 825 bbls. Pearls, and 462 bbls. Pots.

COFFEE—The demand is restricted, and we can report sales of only 60 pkgs. Java, at 16c.; 400 bags Rio, at 9¾c.@10½c.; and 110 Maracaibo, at 11¼c.@11½c. ℔ lb. We quote Java 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 8¾c.@9c.; Native Ceylon, 13c., cash; and Laguayra, at 11½c.@12c.

COTTON—Is in slack demand at irregular prices, with small sales reported, including Middling Upland at 11c.@11¼c., and do. Gulf at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

FISH—A moderate inquiry exists for the leading kinds at essentially unchanged prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The stormy weather, to-day, interferes with business, and less activity is discernible in the market for Western Canal Flour, which, however, is offered with less freedom, as factors generally look for better prices. The announcement that the State Canals will be officially closed on the 10th inst., helps to strengthen the confidence of sellers. Sales have been reported of 9,000 bbls., within our revised range:

Common to good Superfine	$4 60@$4 70
Extra State	4 80@ 5 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 60@ 4 70
Superfine Ohio	4 75@ 4 85
Fancy Ohio	4 80@ 5 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 25@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 15@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 90@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 50@ 8 00

Canadian is in moderate request at somewhat firmer rates. Sales 650 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 65@$6 30 ℔ bbl. Southern continues plenty and heavy. Sales 950 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 05@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand a old prices—$3 30@$4 35 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been pretty freely offered and purchased, including Layer at $2 20@$2 30; Branch at $2@$2 10, ℔ whole box; smaller pkgs. at proportionate rates. Other articles remain quiet at about former quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat, with a light supply and slack inquiry, is unchanged in value. Sales have been confined to small lots, altogether 7,400 bushels, including good White Southern at $1 40; damaged Southern at 90c.@$1 15, and Red Western Club, at about 97c. ℔ bushel. Red Western Spring is nominally worth 92c.@95c. ℔ bushel. Corn is unsettled, old being scarce and needed at firmer rates, [illegible] plenty, and in limited demand at [illegible]. Sales 14,000 bushels, at 84c. for old mixed Western, 85c. for old Yellow Southern; and 65c.@70c. for new crop Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Northern Rye is less abundant, and is held at 76c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are dull and nominal. Oats are more freely offered, and are obtainable at 46c.@48c. for Western; 43c.@46c. for State; 37c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 33c.@38c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,360 bales North River, at 50c.@65c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is dull, with sales reported, here, of only 25 bales undressed American, and 1,850 bales Manila, on terms not disclosed. In St. Louis, during the week ending Dec. 2, sales were made of 1,531 bales undressed Hemp, at from $70@$80, and 8 bales dressed at $128 ℔ ton.

HOPS—Continue quiet, at old prices. Crops of 1857, 5c.@9c.; 1856, 2½c.@3½c.; 1855, 1½c.@2½c., cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—We have heard of sales of only small lots of Scotch Pig, at $25@$26, cash; and $28@$29, usual terms, ℔ ton.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25, cash, ℔ M.

LEAD—Is inactive, at old rates, in this market. In St. Louis, during the week ending Dec. 2, the sales included 2,000 pigs Galena, at 5c. ℔ lb.

LIME—Rockland: 85 for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is tame to-day. Prices appear unaltered. Porto Rico, 22c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 19c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@20c., and New-Orleans, at 35c.@37½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A very limited business has been reported in all kinds, to-day, at unchanged prices,—including common Resin at $1 30@$1 35 ℔ 310 lbs.; Tar, at $1 62½@$1 87½ ℔ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine, at 42½c.@43c. cash, ℔ gallon.

OILS—Are generally quiet, and prices of the leading kinds are essentially unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and lower. Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$17 for Mess; $15 50@$16 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and demand at 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@8c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Smoked Bacon, 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb. 1,200 hhds. City-cut short, clear, Boneless Middles have been reported sold, on private terms, for the California market. Lard in request, at uniform rates. The transactions since our last embrace 300 bbls. fair to prime, at 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb. Beef is inactive and drooping. The transactions since our last consist of 225 bbls., in lots, at $11 25@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 75 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 75 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$16 75 ℔ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at languid rates, 12c.@16½c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is plenty and salable, at 6c.@8c. for common to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Is quiet and languid, with limited sales, at $3@$3 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—The week's sales include 1,500 Mexican Goat, at 38c., 6 months; and 2,000 Chagres on private terms.

SUGARS—The market is less active, the weather being unfavorable; prices, however, are firm and buoyant. Sales 485 hhds. Cuba, at 5½c.@7c.; and 65 hhds. Porto Rico at 6½c.@8c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. prime brought 10c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Are in moderate request, at about previous quotations.

TOBACCO—In Baltimore, during the week ending Dec. 4, Maryland Tobacco was received and sold sparingly, shippers turning their attention mostly to Ground Leaf. Maryland Ground Leaf, $7 80@$8 50; inferior short Seconds, $6@$6 50; Brown Leaf, $8@$9; and extra, $10@$14. Ground Leaf, $5@$7 50 for ordinary to good. The inspections for the week were 771 hhds. Maryland; 41 do. Ohio; and 7 do. Kentucky—total, 819 hhds. In Richmond, Dec. 4, old was quiet, including Lugs at $5 50@$8; common Leaf, $7 50@$9 50; good, $10@$12; fine, $13@$16. New was arriving quite freely in the loose state, and selling very well at all prices from $3 to $12 75, but very little new in hhds. has been received.

WHISKY—Sales 230 bbls., at 22½c.@23c., mainly at 22½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued dull and heavy. For Liverpool: Cotton, ¼d.@5-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ℔ tc.; and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: Ship *S. H. Talbot*, 593 tons, to Melbourne, at $8,500; Breman ship *Tuisko*, 750 tons, to Melbourne, with privilege of Sydney, N. S. W., about same price; ship *Highland Light*, from Galveston to Antwerp, Cotton Seed, ¾c. ℔ lb.; a ship from New-Orleans to Genoa, Cotton, 1¼c.; one from New-Orleans to Barcelona, Cotton, about 1½c.; one, 650 tons, to Havana, Stone, $2, empty hhds., $1; a brig from Machias to Guadaloupe, Lumber, $7; one, 190 tons, to St. Thomas, $800; one, 200 tons, from Norfolk to a Windward Island, Staves, $11 50; one, 240 tons, to Bermuda, $800; a bark to Cienfuegos, Hoops, $10, and Shooks, 30c.; a brig to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 35c., and Molasses, $3; a brig to Cienfuegos and back, Sugar, 37c., and Molasses, $2 50; one from Wilmington, N. C., to Porto Rico, and back to New-York, Sugar, 50c., and Molasses, $3; one 300 tons, from Brandywine to St. Croix, $1,450; another, 197 tons, same voyage, $1,100. A bark to Porto Rico and back; a schooner, 160 tons, four voyages to Porto Rico; one, 300 tons, to a Windward Island and back; and a brig, 265 tons, to St. Jago, on terms we did not learn.

In Troy, on Saturday night, Theodore Forcy was arrested on complaint of a grocer, upon whom he passed a $5 counterfeit bill on the Hatter's Bank of Bethel, Ct. His brother, Anthony, was arrested a week or two since for passing a bill of the same denomination upon Ami Brewster. The two are supposed to have been the leaders of a gang who flooded the Albany market with worthless rags during one evening in June last.

PERSONAL.

$50 REWARD FOR INFORMATION OR discovery of EMMA DEITZ, who left her home to attend school Monday morning, Nov. 30, 16 years of age, fair complexion, brown hair; had on red and brown plaid shawl, red, brown and white striped calico dress, black gaiter boots, white stockings, straw hat, trimmed with blue satin, with cap inside. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her afflicted sister and brother, at No. 40 West 44th-st.

ANY PERSON HAVING A WELL-SITUATED pew in Calvary Church to rent, may hear of an opportunity by addressing F. C., at this office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

G. P. PUTNAM, NO. 321 BROADWAY,
PUBLISHES ON TUESDAY:

I.

STORIES FOR THE HOME CIRCLE. A Collection of pithy and entertaining Narratives for the Steamboat, the Cars, and Family Reading. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents. (Dec. 5.)

II.

SEA STORIES. Remarkable Narratives of Nautical Adventure. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents. (Dec. 5.)

III.

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ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—Brother Soldiers, we are again called together to pay the last tribute of respect to another worthy brother soldier, Sergeant Major ADAM GAMBLE, aged 75 years. The Corps will assemble at his late residence, No 221 Centre st., THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 7, at 12½ o'clock P. M., in citizens' dress, with cockade on hat, crape or rosette on arm, medal on breast. Let every Veteran be present at the hour. By order,
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NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED CEASED TO BE a member of the firm of JOHNSON, COX, CAMERON & CO. on the 6th day of November, 1856. J. C. SIDNEY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1857.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

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☞ We desire to repeat our standing notice that, under no circumstances, will anonymous communications receive any attention.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Democratic members of the House of Representatives held a caucus on Saturday evening, for the nomination of candidates for the officers of that body. All the nominations were made excepting for Printer, as follows: For Speaker, Col. ORR, of South Carolina; for Clerk, Mr. ALLEN, of Illinois; for Postmaster, Mr. CLUSKEY, of Georgia; for Doorkeeper, Mr. HACKNEY, of Virginia; for Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. GLOSSBRENNER. The nomination for Printer is to be made to-day. There was also a caucus of the Republican members, but they made no nominations. They will nominate to-day.

The *Cahawba*, from Havana, on the 1st inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning. No news of importance is reported. Later news from San Domingo had been received in Havana. President [illegible] was still maintaining himself, though he had lost the capital, and there was every prospect of a long and unsatisfactory fight.

All the freight trains on the Central Ohio Railroad, at Cincinnati, were stopped on Saturday by a strike of the mechanics and workmen. The non-payment of two months-wages was the cause

The Sandy Hook Line was in working order last night, but at the hour of closing there was no sign of the *Baltic*, now in her eleventh day. The weather was quite thick and rainy outside.

The General Produce Markets, on Saturday, closed tamely. The stormy weather was against a vigorous trade. Flour was in moderate demand, and for the low grades of Western Canal, holders obtained a shade higher prices. Wheat of prime quality was scarce, quiet, and somewhat nominal in value. Old Corn slightly advanced, while new declined, the former having been sparingly and the latter pretty freely offered. Each kind was in request. Provisions were quiet, and prices exhibited no improvement. There was less activity in groceries at about previous figures. Cotton continued dull and unsettled. Freights lacked vigor, with 862 vessels of all classes in port.

The strike at Piermont among the freight laborers and brakemen on the Erie Railroad, which commenced on the first of December, in consequence of a ten per cent. reduction in wages, is about over. Nearly two hundred car loads of freight had accumulated on the eastern division by Saturday last, and what few trains were dispatched westward last week, had to be loaded up by the agents and clerks at the pier head. The strikers drove off one large force sent down from along the line of the road on Wednesday, had sundry fights among themselves, and finally some vicious scamp spiked a railroad-bar across the track, which threw a locomotive off, breaking it up and nearly causing an awful destruction of life. The train contained 800 emigrants, bound west. Fortunately no one was killed. The insurrection was brought to a termination on Saturday by the sudden appearance of Sheriff STEPHENS at the head of the Piermont Guards with loaded muskets and the apparition of twenty-seven stout-looking men from New-York, in blue coats with large buttons. Most of the laborers turned on Saturday, but the brakemen still held out. The Police remained at Piermont to insure tranquillity, and if no further occasion arises, they will probably return to-day.

The screw steamer *Bowman*, of Troy, from Norfolk, for New-York, with a cargo of wheat went ashore Saturday night, during the storm, upon Deal beach, N J. The crew were all safely landed, and the steamer remained tight at last accounts.

The total value of vessels and cargoes reported as having met with disasters at sea during the month of November is $1,945,475.

The steamer *Northern Light* left for Aspinwall on Saturday with the California mails and 450 passengers, among whom were 170 United States soldiers intended to fill the place of those drafted from the Pacific side to move against the Mormons.

The December term of the Court of General Sessions commences to-day with a heavy calendar. Among the principal cases to be tried are those of CONNOR, "Sailor Dan," and their confederates, charged with the murder of the old Swiss woman, TERESA SPITZLEIN, in Greenwich-street. The capital charges to be brought before the Grand Jury for their action will include the parties arrested for the Canal-street, William-street and Water-street murders. It is understood that the counsel for the alleged Greenwich-street murderers will exert himself to get their trial removed to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. To-day the Judges of the Supreme Court will deliver their decision on the legal points raised in the case of CANGEMI by his counsel. If adverse to that gentleman's argument, CANGEMI will be at once sentenced for execution.

The Coroner's Jury concluded their investigations into the causes of the death of JOHN KELLY and PETER MAHON, who were in the building corner of West and Bethune streets, on the 2d of December last, when it fell. The investigations showed that the posts in the third floor were insufficient, and that the falling of the building was cause of their death. The owner was held to bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury,—he having superintended the construction of the building.

Seven persons were brought before the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday charged with illegal voting. One of them, WILLIAM SCRIBER, was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. Another was discharged because no witness appeared against him, and the rest will have their trial hereafter.

Mr. WILLIAM H. WETMORE, a merchant in Dey-street, and residing at No. 724 Broadway, committed suicide on Saturday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. The deceased had been suffering from an attack of erysipelas for several days, and the Coroner's Jury found that he committed the act while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, caused by erysipelatous inflammation communicating with the membranes of the brain. The deceased was 30 years of age and unmarried.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas have decided that the Port-Warden Act is unconstitutional.

There were 413 deaths in the City last week, of which 69 were occasioned by consumption, 74 by inflammation of the lungs, 21 by infantile marasmus, 13 by violent causes. The deaths were more numerous, by 9, this week, than during the week ending Nov. 28. The nativity table gives 279 natives of this country, 77 of Ireland, 33 of Germany, and the rest of various nationalities.

Judge CULVER, in the Brooklyn City Court, on Saturday, granted a new trial in the case of WILLIAM H. BIGELOW, assignee of DAVID A. BOKEE, against GEORGE LAW, in which the plaintiff claims $10,000 for services rendered by the assignor in procuring an extension from Government of the defendant's indebtedness for the famous "George Law muskets.

THE SPOILS.—The scramble for office under the new City Government has already begun, and in the course of a week, we suspect it will become inconveniently active. Some of the Republican papers, which were most zealous in the advocacy of Mr. TIEMANN are already clamoring for the removal of the City Chamberlain, and the *Post* on Saturday published a paragraph on the subject which sought to aid the appointment of another person by representing that the present incumbent had paid $10,000 towards Mayor WOOD's election, and offered the same sum to the Tiemann Committee. The story is preposterous on its face, but the City Chamberlain meets it with a flat denial in a card which will be found in another column.

We are inclined to believe that those persons who expect the new Mayor to make an indiscriminate change of office-holders under the City Government will find themselves mistaken. We hope and trust that in every case of misconduct, or neglect of duty, and especially wherever there is the slightest room to doubt the safety of the City funds or the upright discharge of official duties, he will make prompt removals. But we do not expect removals merely on party grounds, nor does the public desire any such proceeding. Where officers already in power are upright, faithful and reliable, we presume they will, as they certainly should, be retained.

The Kansas Question—Meeting of Congress.

Congress meets to-day at noon, and will, without doubt, be promptly organized by the election of Colonel ORR, of South Carolina, as Speaker in the House of Representatives, and the appointment of a President *pro tempore* in the Senate. The President's Message will probably be transmitted to Congress, and published in the TIMES to-morrow. It will be a document of unusual importance. Its views upon the financial affairs of the country, and the Kansas question, will be looked for with general interest.

By the extracts from Kansas journals which will be found in another column of this morning's TIMES, it will be seen that the action of the Lecompton Convention has aroused the indignation of the people of the Territory. Several meetings of the Free-State Party have been held, at which the speeches and resolutions were generally violent and intemperate. A very large portion of even the Pro-Slavery inhabitants regard the action of the Convention as equally unjust and impolitic, and are prepared to take all lawful and proper steps to prevent the consummation of its designs. The general feeling of the people, without regard to party divisions, is that the whole Constitution ought to be submitted to the popular vote, and that, until this is done, Congress ought to refuse the State admission into the Union.

There is less unanimity in regard to the proper course to be adopted, than with reference to the end to be attained. The violent, reckless partisans of the Free-State Party, who consult their own interests and passions rather than the public good, recommend the forcible seizure of the polls, the expulsion of the officials created by the Lecompton Convention and the proclamation of the Topeka Constitution. But this madness is neither shared nor countenanced by the sensible and influential men of any party. Gov. ROBINSON, in a speech at Lawrence, declared himself in favor of following the lead of Gov. WALKER in this matter and of trusting to the action of the Legislature, which, he thought, the Governor should at once call together in extra session, and which should then proceed to repeal the law under which the late Convention was held. It is asserted with great confidence that the Governor has promised thus to convene the Legislature if its members will pledge themselves to confine their action to this specific subject. It seems to be universally conceded that the Free-State men will not vote or take any part in the Election of the 21st of December,—that a very light vote will be cast, but that it will be largely swelled by false returns. The people will rely upon being able to prove, to the satisfaction of Congress, the extreme injustice of forcing the Constitution upon them by the admission of the State under such circumstances.

We cannot avoid the renewed expression of our regret that Governor WALKER is not, at this critical moment, at his post in Kansas. He has just accomplished the main thing essential to his influence,—in securing the respect and confidence of the great mass of the inhabitants, of all parties and of all opinions. His counsel would be welcome and weighty, and we have no doubt that, if he were there, he would carry the people safely through the crisis upon which they are now entering. It seems especially desirable that he should be present at the meeting of the Legislature, whether convened in extra session or at its regular meeting on the first Tuesday of January. In either case, there will be ample time for its action before Congress will have done anything decisive in regard to the admission of Kansas.

Meantime we think it quite likely that steps will be taken at Washington to settle the whole matter at the earliest moment possible, and without giving any opportunity for the renewal of disturbances in the Territory. President BUCHANAN, while he may recommend the admission of the State with the Lecompton Constitution, will not be at all likely to commit himself to this, or any other specific measure, exclusively; and if Senator DOUGLAS should introduce a bill, providing for the direct submission of the whole Constitution to the popular vote, or authorizing the call of a new Constitutional Convention, it would probably receive the full support of the Administration party, and pass through Congress by an almost unanimous vote. No party and no section,—not even the most ultra Pro-Slavery men,—have anything practical or substantial to gain by forcing the Lecompton Constitution upon Congress and the people of Kansas; while, by such a course, the Democratic Party has everything to lose.

THE DIFFERENCE.—A State Constitution for Oregon has been framed by a Convention which closed its labors on the 18th of September. It was to have been submitted to the popular vote on the second Monday of last November. The following extract from the second section of the schedule shows what "popular sovereignty" is supposed to mean in Oregon:

> "SECTION 2. Each Elector who offers to vote upon this Constitution shall be asked by the judges of election this question: Do you vote *for the Constitution*; Yes or No? And also this question: Do you vote *for Slavery* in Oregon; Yes or No? And also this question: Do you vote for *free negroes* in Oregon; Yes or No? And in the poll-books shall be columns headed respectively, 'Constitution, Yes;' 'Constitution, No;' 'Slavery, Yes;' Slavery, No;' 'Free Negroes, Yes,' 'Free Negroes, No.' And the names of the Electors shall be entered in the poll-books, together with their answers to the said questions, under their appropriate heads."

In Kansas, "popular sovereignty" means that the people may vote upon the subject of Slavery, but nothing else.

Causes of the Late Panic.

A great diversity of opinion has been expressed both in this country and Europe as to the causes of the late panic, which resulted so disastrously for the commerce of the whole civilized world. The extravagance of the women, the gambling propensities of the men, the contractions of the banks of New-York, the expansions of the Bank of England, the restraints of a tariff, the evils of free trade, the war in the Crimea, the *Crédit Mobilier*, the gold product of California, the credit system, and too many Railroads, have all been made the scape-goat of the great commercial revulsion of 1857.

But the mystery is still unsolved, and so little does the commercial public comprehend the philosophy of its own transactions, and the laws by which it is governed, that it cannot take measures to prevent the recurrence of a similar disaster to that which has overwhelmed it, because the exact cause of the disaster is unknown. In a case of this kind it might be advisable for the Chamber of Commerce, or some similar corporation, to offer a premium for the best essay on the causes of the late revulsion; by this means some satisfactory explanation of the phenomena of commercial earthquakes might possibly be elicited. All that has been written on the subject thus far has done little towards clearing away the clouds of dust and mist with which the subject is enveloped.

There is one cause of the revulsion which has not been specially insisted on, but which must have a prominent place assigned to it by any one who attempts to write a history of the events which have led to the innumerable commercial disasters of the present year. That cause is the lack of integrity on the part of the managers of certain great money corporations on both sides of the Atlantic. This lack of integrity led to losses of enormous extent, and created a feverish suspicion in the public mind that all corporate associations, banks, insurance offices, and trust companies, might be managed by men as dishonest, or incapable, as those whose malversations had become known. But it was not in the fears of the public at large that this feeling first began to manifest itself disastrously; it was among the managers of our public corporations, who by manifesting a distrust of each other, soon communicated their fears to the public mind, which was in that highly inflamed condition that caused it to respond at once to the alarm. In the twinkling of an eye the whole evil was accomplished, and the rapid pulsation of the telegraph communicated the feeling of terror from one end of the Union to the other. The stoppage of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, and the failure of the Mechanics' Banking Association, must always be looked upon as the origin of the panic; just as the first outbreak of the cholera is traced to a small village in British India. But, as the elements of the disease existed before certain accidental causes led to its development in a particular locality, so were all the conditions requisite to the creation of a panic existing in the public mind when the failures occurred which caused the first vibration of terror that so soon overspread the whole commercial world.

Confidence is the very soul and spirit of commerce, and when that was destroyed, or badly impaired, business was at once at an end; and it was not until it was found that there were some honesty and ability left among the managers of our public institutions, that belief in their soundness began to find its way back into the channels from which it had been diverted, and the stocks of money associations began to rise to their old values. It is not necessary to enumerate all of the frauds committed by the officers and managers of moneyed incorporations on both sides of the Atlantic, to exhibit the enormous extent of the losses sustained by the public from such causes, and to justify the distrust which they occasioned. They will be easily remembered. But we fear too little importance will be attached to them, and that hereafter the same recklessness in choosing incompetent and dishonest officers to manage our banks, railroads, trust companies, and other similar institutions, which led to such disastrous results, will again prevail. It is very clear that integrity of character has not, heretofore, been considered of so much importance in the commercial world, as smartness, or a certain amount of money. It seems to have been taken for granted that honesty was so common a quality that it was hardly worth while to make any special effort to secure so very essential a requisite in the officer of a money corporation. But the fearful revelations during the past two years, of defaulting treasurers, bank presidents, railroad managers, cashiers and secretaries, ought to make it the one thing needful.

NAVAL AND ARMY EXPENSES.—The appropriations which the Secretary of the Treasury demands for military purposes during the ensuing year are alarmingly large, but they will, of course, be granted without opposition, for the Administration must be allowed the necessary means to maintain the national defences, let them be what they will. The appropriations for the Army proper are $14,076,619 49, a larger sum than the entire national expenditure during the last year of the Presidency of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, who was denounced by Colonel BENTON for his scandalous waste of the public money. The sum required for the Army is doubtless increased considerably by the exigencies of the Mormon war. But to the appropriations for the Army proper are to be added $182,804 for the Military Academy, and $3,485,117 for fortifications, ordnance, &c., making the amount $17,744,536. The appropriations for the Naval service are considerably less, being $13,680,448 23. Of this sum very nearly a million of dollars will have to go for the Naval Courts of Inquiry, which have been sitting in Washington to rectify the mistakes committed by the famous "Retiring Board." These Courts of Inquiry have been a perfect California to the officers of the Navy who happened to be employed on home service. As the Government has borne all the expenses of witnesses, they have been summoned in flocks from all parts of the country, and the moment their examinations have been over they have hurried back to their stations to be summoned again. All the officers of one ship on the home-station have been summoned three or four times to Washington, as witnesses, and have probably doubled their pay by their allowance for traveling expenses. It is understood that Senator MALLORY will introduce a bill on the opening of Congress to increase the pay of officers of the Navy, which is now greatly disproportioned to that of the officers of the Army.

England and Europe.

Extraordinary as is the general misapprehension which the nations of Continental Europe exhibit of the resources of England, the character of the English people, and the policy of the English Government, there can be no doubt that a wiser and wider view of the relations which really subsist, and must subsist, between the first commercial country of the globe and all other countries whatsoever, is gradually gaining ground in the European Cabinets, and there is even some reason to expect that before many years have passed the sovereigns, ministers and diplomatists of the Continent will acquire as intelligent a comprehension of the great international system of modern times as is now possessed by the merchants of the world, and regulates the traffic of mankind.

For more than a century past no European State has had so substantial reasons for disliking the Government and for distrusting the people of Great Britain as we of the United States. France herself owes to England her preservation from dismemberment at the termination of that great European war, which was provoked, to say the least, quite as much by "Cobourg" as by "Pitt," and in which, if England furnished the money, Europe supplied the men for the armies which assailed the Republic and battled with the Empire. The interests of English policy during the last fifty years have been more often identical with those of France than opposed to them, and at the great outbreak of revolution in 1848, the cordial acceptance by England of the institutions which France chose to establish, more than balanced the avowed hostility, and arrested the menacing advance of Russia.

Of Russia, England was for years the firmest ally, always her customer, and never upon any point of sovereign importance her formidable rival. Austria and Prussia have by turns been indebted to their "insular confederate" for the resources which preserved them from national dissolution. The United States, on the contrary, began their history as an independent people with fierce and exhausting war, in which England was the aggressor, and out of which our people came inflamed with a thousand memories of wrongs unredressed as they had been unprovoked, and of injuries as difficult to be forgotten as they were impossible to be repaired. We had hardly set out upon our national career before we found ourselves confronted again with England in an attitude of commercial antgonism, our infant manufactures and our unformed finance struggling against her preponderating power. A second war, and a long series of Administrative difficulties arising out of real contrasts of position, and real inconsistencies of national intention, still further defined our attitude as the one great people who had reason to feel that England had really stood in their way and threatened their very existence.

But with the growth of liberal ideas in Great Britain, and with the irresistible expansion of American interests and power, a change has come over our relations with the ancient metropolis of our ancestors. Liberty has been doing its great work on both sides of the Atlantic, and, in the course of the last fifteen or twenty years, the American people, from being the most legitimately hostile, have become the most intelligently friendly of the nominal "allies" of Great Britain. There are many roots of bitterness still left in the hearts of our people, and certain questions still open between us, which demand a zealous watchfulness upon our part. But by no nation is the actual position of England on the whole so well appreciated, and by none is the progress of Great Britain in all the rightful elements of power and prosperity observed with so little concern, as by the one which owes her least of gratitude for help in the past and most of wrath for downright wrong. As we have said, however, the course of the Indian troubles of England has developed a decided improvement in respect to this matter on the part of the various continental powers. Russia has at least tendered her sympathy, if not in shape very satisfactory to the pride of England. The best journals of France have more than seconded the counsels of the Emperor in the same sense, and the hypocritic outcry of affected horror which some of the absolutist journals of Paris have just set up over an utterly unsubstantiated rumor of "massacres" at Delhi, has been rebuked by the *Presse* and the *Spectateur* with as much of dignity as of force.

But the most significant demonstration of the kind comes to us now from Austria, in a speech delivered by the Premier, at a great dinner in Vienna. The guest of the day was the indefatigable projector of the Suez Canal, M. DE LESSEPS; and it was at the conclusion of this festival in honor of a great enterprise of cilivization, that Baron BRUCK electrified the company by the following language, which deserves not only the praise of statesmanlike sense, but the higher praise of manly feeling:

> "I take the liberty to propose one more toast. It appears to me that an assembly which has met for the purpose of publicly recording the interest which the Austrians take in the project for cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Suez, ought not to separate without testifying its deep interest in the lamentable conflict in which England is now engaged in India. All the assertions that have been made respecting the causes of the conflict are, in my opinion, of no weight when compared with the cruelties which the rebellious Sepoys have committed. It must be taken into consideration that India will fall into a state of total anarchy, and will for a length of time remain closed against civilization, if the authority of England is not speedily restored in her large and beautiful Indian empire. We see most important colonies springing up in Australia; we see France, Russia, and even America coalescing with England in order to open the ports of Japan, and of other countries in those remote regions, and we also see them endeavoring to force China to consent to place her relations with other countries on a more reasonable basis. It does not admit of a doubt that the completion of the projected Suez Canal would be the most efficacious way of furthering the great work of civilization in the East. In the name of civilization, then, I call on the Assembly to drink to the toast, "Success to English arms in India."

TO BE MARRIED AGAIN!—The Philadelphia *Press* states that Madame LOLA MONTEZ is on the eve of a very brilliant matrimonial alliance. She purposes, in ten days from this time, to be *en route* for Paris. Her return to this country for a short visit may be expected in the Spring.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW MAYORALTY TERM.—One of Mayor WOOD's newspaper supporters intimates that his Honor intends to hold over until the 1st of January, 1859, on the pretence that the laws touching the subject do not specify when the first Mayor under the new charter shall be installed into office. The "organ" in question "understands" that "from an examination of the several laws applying to the case, it is apparent, both by their letter and spirit, that Mr. WOOD cannot be deprived of his office until the 1st of January, 1859." And the same authority adds: "the last legislature, it is true, fixed last Tuesday as the day when a new Mayor should be elected, but in that act there is no mention made of any alteration in the time or the tenure of the office."

If this is the only hope of Mayor WOOD and his friends they are reduced to the very last extremity, and had better yield peacefully and cheerfully at once without further opposition to the fiat of the law, and the very distinctly expressed will of the people. There was never a pike-staff plainer than the provisions of the amended City Charter in respect to the new City Government. There is no possible evasion of its provisions. Section 51 says:

> "The Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen provided for in this act shall be elected at the first election for Charter Officers to be held after the passage hereof, which election shall take place on the first Tuesday of December, 1857. *All persons who shall have been elected under former laws*, regulating or affecting the election of Charter Officers, and shall be in office at the time of the passage of this act, shall continue in office *until the officers elected under this act shall take office, and no longer.*"

Section 53 says, that

> "The officers elected at the first election, as hereinbefore provided, and in each year thereafter, shall take office on the *first Monday of January next succeeding.*"

The Mayor's mouth-piece supposes "that the friends of Mr. TIEMANN will insist upon his taking the office upon the first day of the coming year." Such a supposition is quite safe, but whether they insist on his doing so or not, Mr. TIEMANN will do it of his own accord, and we do not suppose that Mayor WOOD will make any attempt to retain his place after 12 o'clock of New-Year's day. But if he should have the folly to do anything of the kind, there will be no difficulty in causing him to quit the City Hall without applying to Attorney-General CUSHING for assistance, who, the Mayor's organ appears to think, is either going to hold over for another term or has been reëlected.

MUNICIPAL RASCALITIES.—We have never winced under the terrible epithets which some of our provincial neighbors have occasionally bestowed upon New-York; and when it has been called the metropolis of vice, and our Municipal Government been held up as a model of villany, we have not ventured to resent the offensive judgments pronounced, for, disagreeable as they were, we could not deny that we were in a measure entitled to them.

But, now and then we hear of instances of municipal rascality among some of our neighbors which tend in some degree to deprive us of our bad eminence in misgovernment. In that very well-conditioned and highly moral community, the city of Philadelphia, they occasionally have an occurrence which would be startling for its wickedness even here, where we are so accustomed to corporation rascality. Most astounding corruptions have lately been exposed in that city by an investigation into the affairs of the Board of Health, from which it appears that its members have been in the practice of committing monstrous depredations upon the city treasury. In some instances it appears that $12,000 were charged for jobs that cost but $600, and that false bills were made out, and every species of fraud committed to plunder the city under the pretence of protecting the public health.

Most certainly we do not take any pleasure in publishing these degrading evidences of a low state of morals in a neighboring city; but it may be as well to remind our neighbors when they are hurling their damaging epithets over this way, that people who live in vitreous dwellings should not indulge in such practices.

Funeral of Thomas Crawford, the Sculptor.

The funeral of the celebrated American sculptor, THOMAS CRAWFORD, who died in London, after a protracted illness, on the 10th October, took place on Saturday. His remains were brought from England in the ship *Southampton*, and reached this port on Tuesday last. On the following day they were conveyed to the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. CAMPBELL, No. 158 Grand-street, whence they were removed on Thursday to St. John's Church. There they were visited by numerous friends of the deceased, who undertook to adorn the coffin with tasteful memorials. The coffin itself was rather a novelty. It was made in London, and presented a striking difference to the coffins usually made in this country, being covered with the finest black broadcloth, and richly studded with bosses and ornaments, painted deeply black and highly varnished. The effect was rich, but intensely sombre. On Saturday the lid was covered by the friends aforesaid with the choicest flowers—*immortelles*, forget-me-nots, camelias, laurel, myrtle and lavender—woven into wreaths, or scattered promiscuously, just as the friendly hand dropped them. Over the silver plate bearing the inscription was laid a cross composed of the choicest of these flowers. The inscription was: "THOMAS CRAWFORD. Born in New-York, March 22, 1813. Died in London, Oct. 10, 1857."

The church was filled on Saturday with the personal friends of CRAWFORD, and with hundreds of citizens who, not personally acquainted with him, honored his genius and his memory. We noticed Dr. COGSWELL, Dr. FRANCIS, WM. H. APPLETON, JOHN VAN BUREN, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, CALEB LYON, JOHN JAY, LOUIS GAYLORD CLARK, CHARLES ELLIOT, Professor BOTTA and a host of the artists now resident in the City. The pall-bearers were Hon. CHAS. SUMNER, H. T. TUCKERMANN, G. W. CURTIS, Professors GREENE and LIEBER, and Messrs. HICKS, KENSETT and ROSSITER, the artists. Mrs. CRAWFORD, widow of the deceased, was present, with his sister, Mrs. CAMPBELL, and her husband. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Dr. BERRIAN, assisted by Rev. Drs. DIX, WESTON and YOUNG. Portions of the service were chaunted by the choir, which included Mesdames BOUCHELLE and STOEPEL. The entire ceremony was that of the Episcopal Church for the Burial of the Dead. Rev. Dr. WESTON, with the relatives and pall-bearers, accompanied the body to Greenwood Cemetery, where it was placed in a private tomb. A monument will be erected over the spot in the course of the ensuing Spring.

Previous to the removal of the body from London, a funeral service was performed over it, by the rector of the Church of St. Gabriel's, Pimlico. The widow of CRAWFORD is a daughter of the late SAMUEL WARD, the banker, and sister of Mrs. HOWE, of Boston, author of "Passion Flowers."

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was a damp, dreary, dingy, desolate and drowsy Sunday, and the Churches were in consequence nearly half deserted. It rained almost the entire day, and when it did not rain, it did worse—it drizzled. For three weeks past we have been favored with the finest Indian Summer weather we have enjoyed for years past; but early on Saturday morning, a thin coating of snow lay upon the house-tops. The atmosphere, however, became too mild for snow, as soon as the sun had rent asunder "the blankets of the dark," and a mild rain ensued, which quickly dissolved the snow, and compelled our citizens to pick their way on tip-toe across slushy and disastrous streets. Bad as Saturday was, yesterday was worse, and to all appearance we are in for a pluvial term. MERIAM does not say so, but we think that Sol is liquidating accounts with Aquarius

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Three of the largest houses were attracted to the Academy of Music, and witnessed the performance of MEYERBEER's "Robert le Diable" last week. The same opera will be played to-night, and on Wednesday for the last time. Few works have been produced in a more creditable way than this, and the patrons of the Opera should certainly support a manager that displays energy and liberality. The cast is very strong, including the names of LA GRANGE, CAIOLI, BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA, and Herr FORMES, the great basso. In the ballet we have Signorina ROLLA, the principal *danseuse* of Niblo's Garden.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new drama in five acts, "written to illustrate the period through which we are now passing," will be produced here to-night, with new scenery, costumes, &c. It is called "The Poor of New-York." The cast is one of the strongest ever given in this City. It combines the names of Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER, Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. DAVENPORT, Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON, Mr. SLOAN, Mr. NORTON, Mr. LEVERE, Mrs. HOEY, Mrs. ALLEN, Mrs. BLAKE, Mrs. COOKE, &c., &c. The public should remember that the performances at this house commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The "Sea of Ice" is still the attraction here. There is no occasion to change the bill.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—This establishment will remain closed during the present week. On Monday next it reopens as an amphitheatre, similar to ASTLEY'S, in London.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Three comic pieces are given to-night; "Angels and Lucifers," "Tom and Jerry in America," and the "Siamese Twins."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The grand comic pantomime of "Medina" will be revived here to-night, with all the Ravels; also, the "Two Rivals," and evolutions on the tight rope.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The war-spectacle drama of the "Revolt in India," "Mabel," and "The Captain's Not Amiss," are on the bills for to-night.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The excellent equestrian performances of SANDS, NATHANS & COMPANY's circus literally crowd this popular house. The entertainments are admirable.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The comic piece, called "Laugh and Grow Fat," and the "Cross of Gold," will be played here to-night. A variety of entertainments in the afternoon.

CONCERT.—Mme. GRAEVER-JOHNSON, a pianiste who has received the highest commendation from the Paris press, and whose mechanical excellence is testified by the fact that she can play some of LISZT's most difficult compositions, announces a grand concert at Niblo's Saloon to-morrow night. The occasion is one of great interest, and we hope there will be a good attendance. To insure the latter, Mme. GRAEVER-JOHNSON has engaged the services of an efficient orchestra under Mr. EISFELD, and of Mlle. CAIROLI, Signor GASSIER and Signor ROCCO, of the Academy of Music. The programme is attractive, and the concert promises to be admirable.

The City Chamberlain.

From the Evening Post of Saturday.

Speculation is already rife in regard to the future disposition of the City's funds. That they will be removed from the Shoe and Leather Bank there is no doubt. That was a foregone conclusion when the Tiemann Committee refused to avail themselves of the $10,000, made, as was supposed, indirectly by the Bank towards the election expenses of the Tiemann party, as an offset to the $10,000 given by them towards Mr. WOOD's reëlection. The Committee were unwilling to do anything which might in any way commit them to a continuance of the City's funds in that institution.

In reference to the above we have been requested to publish the following:

TO THE PUBLIC.

A statement having appeared in the *Evening Post* of this day (whose editor has evidently been imposed upon,) to the effect that the Shoe and Leather Bank had contributed $10,000 toward Mr. WOOD's election to the Mayoralty, and had offered the same sum indirectly to the Tiemann Committee, on condition of the continuance with the Bank of the City's deposits, I desire to say, in the most unqualified manner, that both these allegations are totally without foundation, both in respect to the Bank and to myself as an individual. The Bank has never paid, or offered to pay, or authorized any one to offer to pay, either directly or indirectly, any sum whatever for any candidate for any office, and for Mr. WOOD quite as little as for Mr. TIEMANN. I must also do Mr. WOOD the justice to say that he has never asked for a dollar.

It is, perhaps, proper to add that I did myself pay an assessment of $250, levied upon me previous to the recent State election, by the General Democratic Committee at Tammany Hall. This, however, was levied without any condition, and paid by me, not as a Bank officer, but as a member of the Democratic Party.

A. V. STOUT, President.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, Dec. 5, 1857.

A CARD.

The undersigned, having learned upon good authority that his name was introduced in the deliberations of the Tiemann Committee by a member who proposed to sell an office, as being ready to pay $10,000 toward Mr. TIEMANN's election, on condition that the deposits of the City should be continued in the Shoe and Leather Bank, deems it to be his duty to state that such use of his name was wholly unauthorized. He never entertained such an idea, and never gave any person the slightest cause to attribute it to him; still less to convey to a body of gentlemen like the Tiemann Committee the impression in question.

Moreover, the undersigned thinks proper to add that he could not have made such a proposal, inasmuch as he believed that Mr. TIEMANN, as a People's candidate, independent of party, would not remove a tried public officer without cause; nor could the retention of the deposits be a matter of such vital consequence to a bank which holds specie and specie certificates sufficient to meet every dollar of its liabilities to the City at an hour's notice.

BENJAMIN F. CAMP.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1857.

FIRES CAUSED BY CARELESSNESS.—In looking over the Fire Marshal's investigations, we find in the case of the fire in BUCKLIN & CRANE's tea warehouse, No. 80 Front-street, which occurred on Sunday morning the 22nd of November, several facts, sworn to by the porter and others, which go to show very clearly that a practice had existed for several years on the part of the porter of depositing the sweepings of the store together with the ashes from the stoves into empty tea-chests, candle boxes and a barrel. On the day before the fire, the barrel was full of a mixture of ashes and sweepings; and further, this barrel was standing on the first floor in the vicinity of where the fire was seen burning when the doors were broken open.

The probability is that the unsafe manner of depositing the ashes was the cause of this fire, involving a loss to the underwriters of nearly sixty thousand dollars. It would be well if the proprietors of warehouses, and all storekeepers, were to brush up the ideas of their porters and helps, and at the same time give a little attention to the matter themselves, and see that the proper vessels are provided for the reception of sweepings and ashes.

The Port Warden's Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Saturday evening paper contained a decision emenating from the Court of Common Pleas, affecting this law.

The Board of Port Wardens are anxious that the public should know that they were not parties to the suit of Tinckam *vs.* Wm. Tapscott, directly or indirectly, and that they had no knowledge of the existence of such suit until then, no notice of the prior proceedings having appeared in the City papers, a *fact* that needs explanation.

Mr. FRANCIS F. MARBURY, the counsel for Mr. TAPSCOTT, (a persistent violator of the Port Warden's law,) has had no communication with this Board, in search of facts and arguments to aid him in his *defence* (?) of our law.

The Board will continue to act under the law, and prosecute all infringements of their rights, until the Court of Appeals review this decision, or decide the law to be unconstitutional.

PORT WARDEN.

KANSAS MATTERS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FREE STATE MEN.

SENTIMENTS OF THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

Views and Opinions of the Democratic Press.

From the St Louis Democrat.

Lawrence, Saturday, Nov. 20.

A meeting of the citizens of Lawrence was held on the evening of the 19th inst. The meeting was organized by the election of Gen. E. B. Whitman, Chairman, and Norman Allen, Esq., Secretary. General Lane, being introduced to the meeting, took the stand, and made one of his most able and eloquent speeches. At his conclusion, the Chair appointed a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of the following gentlemen: Colonel Wm. A. Phillips, Wm. Hutchinson, General J. H. Lane, Dr. Newman, and R. B. Prentiss. During the absence of the Committee, the stand was occupied by Governor Robinson. When he concluded his remarks, the Committee, through their Chairman, Colonel Wm. A. Phillips, reported the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, A body of men claiming to act as a Constitutional Convention, have presumed to frame a State Constitution for Kansas, without submitting the same to a vote of the people; and,

Whereas, They were elected by a small minority of the people of this Territory, and represent interests that were signally defeated by an overwhelming vote in the recent October election; and,

Whereas, They have framed a partisan Constitution obnoxious to the people, and have originated a vile swindle of pretended submission to deceive Congress and accomplish their wicked purposes; therefore,

Resolved, That holding it not too late, we once more tender fraternal relations to those misguided men, and to secure such, urge them by every sentiment of honor and justice to desist from such dangerous and treasonable practices.

Resolved, That should they persist in their course, we hereby declare them TRAITORS to the legitimate Government of the people, enemies to the public peace, and OUTLAWS to the general security they have violated.

Resolved, That the Lecompton Constitution is a gross violation of the expressed wishes of the people of Kansas; that it is a fraud, and begotten of fraud, and we solemnly pledge ourselves to resist to the last all attempts to thrust it upon us.

Resolved, That while we recognize the right of any respectable body of men to originate steps to secure an organic law for the future State, we repudiate the so-called election proposed to be held on the 21st of December next, as a farce and a swindle.

Resolved, That the proposed assumption of executive power by the creatures of the Lecompton Convention, without the sanction of the people and in violation of federal authority, is dangerous to the interests and peace of Kansas, and the most extraordinary occasion that could demand the prompt action of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government.

Resolved, That we have reason to expect from the Territorial Executive an immediate call for a special session of the Territorial Legislature; but should the promises given to us from that quarter fail, we hereby respectfully suggest to his Excellency Gov. Charles Robinson, the property of calling a special session of the State Legislature at the earliest moment.

After some little discussion the resolutions were adopted unanimously. A resolution was then passed providing for the formation of a Vigilance Committee. The meeting adjourned.

Vigilance Committees, composed of men of the Free-State Party, have been formed in several localities, and will soon be common throughout the Territory.

A CONVENTION OF THE YOUNG MEN OF LEAVENWORTH.

Leavenworth, Monday, Nov. 23.

A Convention was held, on the evening of the 21st, by the young men of Leavenworth. The attendance was unusually large, and the new market hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. J. Clark was chosen president and Mr. Douglass secretary. A Committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions. Mr. C. Vaughn was chairman of this Committee. Mr. J. Moore made a speech, in which he reviewed the conduct of the Pro-Slavery men very severely. He was a Pro-Slavery man until last Summer, but seemed to be very zealous.

When he had concluded, the committee reported the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, A body of usurpers, representing no interest, and clothed with no authority save the interest of Slavery, and the authority of usurpation, have had the audacity to frame a State Constitution, and to dictate terms to the free people of this Territory; *and whereas*, by these terms we are presented with the alternative of slavish submission or open repudiation; *and whereas*, these usurpers were elected to the Constitutional Convention by a miserable minority of the citizens of Kansas, which minority was repudiated in October by over thirteen thousand freemen; *and whereas*, it appearing that the usurpationists are resolved on overriding the will of the people and trampling their dearest rights; therefore be it

Resolved, By the young men of Leavenworth, in convention assembled, that the time has come when silence is unbearable and apathy criminal. That we not only protest against the action of the late Lecompton robber convention, and repudiate with loathing and scorn, the bastard instrument by it drafted, ironically termed a Constitution for the State of Kansas, but that in the corrupt and reckless members of that odious body of usurpers, we recognize disturbers of the public peace, enemies to the public good, and foes to every right or liberty, by freemen prized, that we here proclaim our undying hostility to the aforementioned constitution, and assert our determination to resist its enforcement upon us, as the organic law of the land, and if Congress prove so recreant to its palpable duty, and so false to our inalienable rights, as to side and coöperate with these, our tyrants and oppressors, in their high-handed attempt to rivet the curse of Slavery upon our virgin soil, consecrated to Freedom by the God of nations, and the overwhelming sentiment of our people, we will feel not only in justice authorized, but in duty bound, by every right we hold most sacred, by every liberty we cherish, by every obligation resting upon us as men and freemen, to let the world know that we were not born to be enslaved, and that oppressors cannot goad us too far without feeling, and that keenly too, the terrible vengeance of a wronged and outraged people.

After the reading of the resolutions, Mr. C. Vaughn took the stand.

He urged the adoption of conservative measures, and said it would be time to resort to bloodshed when other means failed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Vaughn's speech, a general call was made for Col. Phillips, of Lawrence. Mr. Phillips came forward, and was introduced to the audience by Mr. Vaughn. He thought that they should pass no resolution declaring specifically that they would resort to any act or acts of violence. He hoped it would be possible to go through this new trial without bloodshed. If it was possible, it was their duty to accomplish it; but they must be resolutely prepared for the issues before them. He spoke at length, exhibiting the propriety of *making a stand by the Topeka Constitution*, and urged them to look to that as the truest remedy. They must have an affirmative position, and they never would find a better, than in rallying round the old Magna Charta of Kansas liberty. He concluded by reading the resolutions passed at Lawrence.

Mr. Hutchins next obtained the floor. He made a fiery speech and offered resolutions authorizing a *forcible seizure of the polls at the next bogus election, and the hanging of the judges of election, and all concerned therein. His resolution did not pass.* He was followed by H. Miles Moore, who urged the Convention to adopt conservative measures, so that the Pro-Slavery Democrats, who opposed the Lecompton Constitution, would unite with them. Mr. Moore concluded by introducing to the Convention Mr. Stanley, a Pro-Slavery Democrat. Mr. Stanley alluded to the policy of adopting conservative measures, so that their Pro-Slavery brethren could join them in opposition to the Lecompton Constitution. He believed that the Constitutional Convention had a perfect right to frame such a Constitution as it did. It had also the right to decide whether the Constitution should be submitted to the people or not. In his own opinion it should be submitted to a fair vote of the people. As it was, he would unite with the Free-State men in hearty opposition to the Constitution.

REMARKS OF GOVERNOR ROBINSON.

From the Herald of Freedom.

Governor Robinson was then called upon and responded in a brief but telling speech. Every word that he uttered had its effect. He said, in substance:

"The Constitutional Convention has framed a Constitution, and is about to force it upon us. The people of Kansas don't want this Constitution. But we are in a scrape, and how are we going to get out of it? If we can do it in a legal way, we had better do it. If we can get the Government, the United States troops and the law on our side, so much the better. It seems to me that the only proper way of getting out of our present difficulties, is through our Governor. Governor Walker is dissatisfied with the Constitution framed at Lecompton, and he will do anything in his power, as I am credibly informed, to get rid of it. *The Legislature, by repealing the act under which the members of the Constitutional Convention were elected, would render void the proceedings of that Convention, Governor* Walker *so understands the Law.* He promises to call an extra session of the Legislature, provided the members will interfere with nothing but the Lecompton Constitution. *I think that is fair enough.* He is under no obligation to do even that much. But some say, if we allow Gov. Walker to be instrumental in bringing Kansas into the Union as a Free State, it will be the means of making him President of the United States. What matters that? If the greatest enemy I have in the world would gain an office thereby, I care not, if he can and will help us out of our present difficulties. If Gov. Walker will assist us, and it has the effect of making him President, *I will say amen to it.* Governor Walker's promises are very fair. Had we not better accept his proposition? The peaceable and legal way is the best. Men may cry war, war, but when the fighting comes, they are men of peace."

Governor Robinson had considerable more to say to the same effect, but I have given you the substance of it. In his short speech he rendered harmless the arguments of the two gentlemen who preceded him.

VIOLENT REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

From the Kansas Herald of Freedom.

We suggested "The Remedy" last week, and have implicit confidence in its success, and yet we think there is another plan which should not be passed without being employed—in fact there are two others:

First, We must elect all the officers under that Constitution, and those officers should be nominated at our Delegate Convention on the 2d day of December. It is *important*, because Congress will be ten times as liable to reject that Constitution with Free-State officers, a Free-State representative to Congress, and a Free-State Legislature, electing two Free-State United States Senators under it, as they would were the case reversed. Indeed, could the Pro-Slavery Democracy strengthen their hands by admitting Kansas as a State under its bastard Constitution, so far as to secure a representative in Congress for two years, and two United States Senators, one for three years and one for six years, they would certainly force us into the Union. We must not allow ourselves to be placed in this position. In case we should be forced into the Union, without our consent, or in a manner not agreeable to us, we should fall back upon our other plan, to wit:

Second, Hang with a strong rope, or shoot, every officer elected under that Constitution, so soon as the election takes place, unless it is the people's candidate, and honestly elected by the people's votes.

The last proposition will as surely be carried out as the State Government, which the ruffians have set up, is attempted to be set in motion. Indeed, we sometimes have doubts whether such a villain as John Calhoun should be permitted to remain in the Territory, and at liberty, to consummate his villainy. He is trying to make slaves of us all. He deserves death wherever found: and that man who gives him a felon's reward, is but acting in self-defence, and obeying the first law of nature. We do not advise to it, but John Calhoun and his co-conspirators must be taught that it will not do to trifle with the liberties of a great people. We hang for treason those who attempt to break up an established Government! That man deserves death, as much, who attempts to force a Government upon an unwilling people!

When all peaceful remedies fail we will fall back upon the right to revolution. To hang a few factionists of the *Calhoun* stripe, would be a "peaceable" remedy, and, if done, it should be done in a quiet *legal* way. There should be no mob, no assembling of the masses, no disturbance whatever, but let the *law* take its course.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE TERRITORY.

From the Kansas Herald of Freedom.

Governor Walker addressed a note several weeks ago to the President, asking for leave of absence from the Territory for *one month, to date from the adjournment* of the Constitutional Convention, feeling that his services could then be dispensed with for that period. Conscious that his influence for good over that Convention was of no account, a week or ten days before the adjournment of that body, he removed to Leavenworth, and held himself in readiness to take his departure as soon as intelligence should reach him of the adjournment. Here he remained, quite indisposed, until he received a copy of the Constitution, which was forwarded him by express, when he dispatched a messenger to Secretary Stanton, who visited the Governor, and advised with him in regard to public affairs.

On Monday or Tuesday last, having so far recovered his health as to be able to undertake his journey, we are informed that the Governor left the Territory, giving assurances *that he would return in one month.*

That the basest of charges have been made against the Governor at Washington, by the Pro-Slavery fanatics, is true; and it is not improbable that Gov. W. wished to explain those matters before his name was submitted to the Senate for confirmation. His visit to Washington we consider a fortunate one for Kansas, as we have full confidence that he will present the facts to the President, the Cabinet, and to Congress, as they have not been seen before. He has the ability to make himself understood, and the President cannot turn a deaf ear to his representations.

The President's Message will be looked for with deep interest, as it will indicate the line of policy which the new Administration intends to pursue in regard to Kansas affairs, and will show what influence Governor Walker has exerted over the President, and what direction has been given to that influence. Having implicit confidence in the integrity of the Governor, we have no fears or doubts of his action in the premises.

Turning from Governor Walker homeward, now the burden of the Executive office falls upon Secretary Stanton, for the time being—will he call an extra session of the Legislature, and help the people out of their present troubles? That the public are much excited in regard to this question we are well aware, and they have only rested quietly so long under the assurance that our Executive officers were disposed to do, and would do, all in their power to help us in the crisis; and would even call an extra session of the Legislature to meet the contingency, if the people desired it. That desire has been made manifest in various ways, and yet the Proclamation ordering the assembling of the Legislature is not issued. Time for action is passing, and yet matters are procrastinated, and the people are getting uneasy.

Our table is loaded with letters from prominent men from different parts of the Territory, advising what to do, all preferring an immediate session of the Legislature.

We have not a doubt but that the Legislature will be convened, hence we have not partaken so liberally of the excitement which has pervaded the popular pulse, as some have done, and yet we feel that the matter is being procrastinated quite too long; for we are apprehensive matters may be pushed to extremes, and those who are inclined to "go slow," will be unable to do so, but will be compelled to "march to the popular music."

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

The Chicago *Times*, which is generally understood to represent the views of Senator Douglas, noticing a report that a letter from a friend of Judge Douglas' stated that "the *Times* did not speak his sentiments on the Kansas question," says:

"No such letter from any 'friend' of Judge Douglas has been received at Washington or anywhere else. We think it is more than likely that Judge Douglas' opinions are now well known at New-York and Washington."

The *Times* also gives the following list of Democratic papers in the North, which oppose the Lecompton movement:

Iowa—Dubuque *Express*, Davenport *Democrat*, Burlington *Gazette*, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State, the Dubuque *Northwest* excepted.

Wisconsin—Milwaukee *News*, Janesville *Standard*, Beloit *Herald*, Madison *Argus*, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State.

Michigan—Detroit *Free Press*, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State.

Indiana.—Indianapolis *Sentinel*, Lafayette *Argus*, and every other Democratic paper, daily and weekly, in the State.

Ohio.—Ohio *Statesman*, Cleveland *Plaindealer*, and every other Democratic paper in the State, daily and weekly, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which has expressed no opinion, excepted.

Illinois.—Quincy *Herald*, Bloomington *Flag*, *State Register*, Chicago *Times*, Galena *Courier*, Peoria *News*, Peoria *Bulletin*, Rock Island *Argus*, and some thirty-four others, (weeklies) being the entire Democratic Press of the State. The Democracy represented by these papers, and whose sentiments are uttered by them, polled at the last election, for Mr. Buchanan, 536,006.

We have omitted the State of New-York, whose Democratic Press, with the exception of the Albany *Argus* and Rochester *Union*—the editors of which are shortly to be made office-holders—denounce this Kansas monstrosity; we have omitted Massachusetts and New-Hampshire—the leading presses of which, the Boston *Post* and New-Hampshire *Patriot*, both oppose Calhoun's Constitution; we have omitted Pennsylvania, who, under the lead of Forney, guarded the home of our standard bearer in 1856, and secured a victory to our flag; we have omitted the thousands who might be enumerated in these States as standing shoulder to shoulder with their brethren of the Northwest.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Burglary at Cincinnati—Property Identified.—A telegraphic dispatch was received from Cincinnati by Mr. Haines, the Chief of Police, Jersey City, containing a description of the property found in the possession of Charles E. Warren, who was arrested, as stated in the Times, at the Philadelphia Hotel, on Friday morning. The watches and jewelry prove to be the property of Messrs. S. K. Streve & Co., whose establishment was robbed on Sunday night last. The marks telegraphed to the Chief corresponded exactly with those upon the watches found in Warren's possession. The prisoner was on Saturday taken before Recorder Bedford, who committed him to the Hudson County Jail to await the arrival of Mr. Streve, who is now on his way from Cincinnati. The whole number of watches stolen from the Messrs. Streve was 78 silver and 60 gold, together with chains and other articles, valued in all at about $7,000. Warren had 28 gold and 26 silver watches, and it is supposed that he had a confederate, with whom the booty was divided.

☞ The Fire Department of Hoboken has announced its intention to petition the next Legislature for the passage of an act vesting the government of the Department in a Board of Trustees—to be elected by the Department from the people—instead of by the Council as at present provided in the Charter. Petitions asking for this change are in circulation, and have been numerously signed. A meeting of the members of the Department was held at the Town Hall on Saturday evening, at which the subject was freely discussed, and a Committee of one from each Company was appointed to draft a bill for presentation to the Legislature.

Chosen Freeholder.—Mr. John Dempsey has been appointed, by the Hoboken Council, a chosen Freeholder from the Second Ward of that City, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal from the city of Mr. Peter J. Pawless.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water—Applied to the handkerchief, seems to envelop the whole person in an atmosphere of perfume. Its value as a toilet wash needs only one trial to be fully appreciated. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—"The Revolt in India; or, the Fall of Delhi." This thrilling Drama commences its second week at this popular place of amusement this evening. The rush to see it being so great has induced the manager to continue its representation. In connection with it we are to have the beautiful Drama, by J. F. Pilgrim, entitled "Mabel, the Child of the Battle-field," the performances concluding with the capital Farce of "The Captain's not a Miss." Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss Hathaway, and the whole of the excellent company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment is not a mere surface Salve. It does not begin and end by simply skinning over an ulcer, or discharging the redness of inflammation from the cuticle. On the contrary, it sinks, with the aid of gentle friction, to the creative cause of the disease in the flesh, the fibres and the larger blood vessels, and expels it.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Call at the great dépôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 351 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,
Have marked down, and continue to sell from their splendid stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
At a reduction of 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

IMPORTER'S STOCK OF NECK-TIES AT RETAIL.—Black and Fancy Silk Ties, once around, 25 cents; twice around, 50 cents; usual prices 75 cents and $1 50. Napoleon Ties, Stocks and Scarfs, equally low.
SMITH & BROUWER, No. 49 Vesey-st., up stairs.

DECEMBER.

Again December brings us back
  Our Christmas snows and Christmas cheer,
And we can each survey the track
  Left by the soon-departing year.

How much of joy, how much of pain,
  How much that's odd, how much that's funny,
Remembrance brings us back again,
  But, ah! how very little money!

To Fifty-Seven due praise be given,
  For weather fine and crops Titanic;
We've had our share of peace at home,
  And then we've had, alas! the Panic!

But still, as in each pictured woe,
  Will gleam some bright, redeeming feature,
The dying year can proudly show
  One point that ought to live in metre.

While Banks "fell down" like rotten sticks,
  The specie run their structures mining;
And merchants fell to dubious tricks
  Of bursting, selling and assigning;—

The Smiths—our Smiths—the Brothers Smith,
  Undaunted and dismayed by nothing,
Sold cheap to all of human kith,
  The noblest styles and makes of Clothing.

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

Waupun, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. Lansing Bonnell, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

Dear Sir: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*
Y. C. SNOW.

MARRIED

Vallance—Lindsley.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 3 by Rev. Dr. De Witt, Mr. William H. Vallance to Margaret Van Antwerp, daughter of Mr. Caleb F. Lindsley, all of this City.

DIED.

Wetmore.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 5, suddenly, William H. Wetmore, aged 30 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of Dr. Abram Dubois, No. 13 West 11th-st. on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Stevenson.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, Dec. 6, Mrs. Elizabeth Stevenson, aged 51 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 425 Greenwich-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.

Pollock.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 5, John Pollock, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. James Pollock, No. 235 West 18th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Haws.—In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 4, George Haws, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Henry J. F., George and William E., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Christie sts.

O'Connor.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Dec. 6, of convulsions, Charles, son of Joseph M. and Elizabeth O'Connor, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his uncle, Charles O'Connor, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 45 Christopher-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

O'Toole.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 5, John O'Toole.

His remains will be borne from his late residence on 43d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., at 10½ o'clock, this morning, to St. Stephen's Church, on 28th st., between 3d and 4th avs., whence, after High Mass, they will be conveyed to the vault in Calvary Cemetery. His numerous friends in this City and Brooklyn, are requested to attend, without further notice.

Newport.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 6, Mrs. Elizabeth Newport, relict of the late Henry Newport, in the 77th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 Amity-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Leveridge.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 3, Mary Jane, wife of John Leveridge, Esq., in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Dec. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 5 Rutgers-place, without further invitation.

Brandon.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 5, James Brandon, aged 24 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Monday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, William Brandon, No. 169 Hudson-st.

Parker.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 5, Margaret Ann, daughter of Isaac and Margaret Parker, in the 8th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral; from the residence of her parents, No. 22 Warren-place, (Charles-st.) this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

Perkins.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 5, Mrs. D. Perkins, wife of Rev. A. Perkins, D. D., of Salem, N. J., former Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church of this City.

The friends of the family, and also of the sons-in-law, Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., and F. H. Bigelow, are invited to attend her funeral, at the Strong-place Baptist Church, corner of Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, on (this day,) Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Davidson.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 6, James King, twin son of Charles M. and Ellen Davidson, aged 1 year, 6 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his grandfathers, John E. Davidson and William Laytin, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 42 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday afternoon, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock.

Keese.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 6, William M. Keese, son of Samuel T. and Caroline M. Keese, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Second Day afternoon, Dec. 7, at 2½ o'clock, from his father's residence, in Claremont-av., between Green and Lafayette avs.

Gilroy.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, Dec. 3, Emma, youngest daughter of George and Ellen Gilroy, aged 1 year, 9 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this morning at 8 o'clock.

Hibbard.—In Cortlandville, on Sunday, Nov. 29, at his late residence, Dan Hibbard, aged 76 years.

BEST RED ASH STOVE AND EGG COAL at $5 50 per ton, now discharging and delivered free of cartage. TRUSLOW BROTHERS, Nos. 14 Wall, 200 Cherry and 265 East 14th sts., New-York, and foot of South 7th and South 10th sts., Williamsburgh.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
SWISS WATCHES.
To dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
Importers,
No. 15 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
Offer for sale at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
For the December Season, their Wholesale Stock of
SOCLE AND GENEVA WATCHES,
And of LEONTINES,
LAVALLIERS,
CHATELAINES,
AND OTHER GOLD CHAINS,
ALL EIGHTEEN CARATS FINE.

RICH AND COSTLY FANCY GOODS.
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane,
Offer to the public
UNTIL THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
AT RETAIL,
Their large wholesale stock of fancy goods of the present season's importation,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
FOR CASH.

PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
AND
SECURE AN EARLY SELECTION
FROM THE
Large and Fashionable Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER WARE AND FANCY GOODS.
now selling
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, cor. of Warren-st.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION FOR CASH.
OUR UNRIVALLED STOCK OF FINE CHINA DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, PARIAN BRONZES, CLOCKS, CHANDELIERS, PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY,
Must positively be reduced one half, and we are therefore offering our goods for cash at prices lower than they have ever been sold in the United States.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

GAS FIXTURES,
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

CLOTHING. Nos. 33 and 35, CLOTHING.
Corner of John and Nassau sts.
Overcoats, Raglans, sacks, pants and vests, of all kinds, selling at prices below the cost of manufacture. Call and see the low prices before you buy. Cut this out and bring it with you if you want good clothing cheap.

YOUTHS', BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT
ROGERS AND RAYMOND'S,
CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.,
Opposite *Sun* and *Herald* Buildings.

YOUTHS' CLOTHING—from 12 to 18 years.
YOUTHS' CLOTHING
YOUTHS' CLOTHING
YOUTHS' CLOTHING
YOUTHS' CLOTHING
YOUTHS' CLOTHING
YOUTHS' CLOTHING
YOUTHS' CLOTHING
YOUTHS' CLOTHING
YOUTHS' CLOTHING
YOUTHS' CLOTHING

BOYS' CLOTHING—from 6 to 12 years.
BOYS' CLOTHING
BOYS' CLOTHING
BOYS' CLOTHING
BOYS' CLOTHING
BOYS' CLOTHING
BOYS' CLOTHING
BOYS' CLOTHING
BOYS' CLOTHING
BOYS' CLOTHING
BOYS' CLOTHING

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—FROM 3 TO 6 YEARS.
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
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CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to examine our large stock of
BOYS' CLOTHING,
Got up expressly for
THE HOLIDAYS.
GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Nassau and Fulton sts.,
Opposite *Herald* and *Sun* Buildings.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, &c.—HYATT'S Life Balsam is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful, yet pleasant compound, will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured and published in the *Times* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Circulars containing these certificates can be had at the principal dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR, PARTLY FOR the aid of fugitive slaves passing through New-York, and partly for the support of the Anti-Slavery cause, will open at CLINTON HALL, Mercantile Library building, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, and continue TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, day and evening. A great variety of useful articles, suitable for housekeepers and for holiday gifts, many of which cannot be found elsewhere, will be offered.

DR. BONE, THE ROOT DOCTOR, SON and successor to old Dr. CHRISTIAN, cures coughs, bronchitis, asthma, spitting blood, night sweats, diseases of the liver, spleen, kidneys, epilepsy or fits, nervous, constitutional and chronic diseases, tumors, eruptions, ulcers and humors. Office No. 284 Grand-st., near Eldridge-st.

DR. MACKAY'S SECOND LECTURE ON *The National, Popular and Historical Songs of England, Scotland and Ireland*, at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, THIS EVENING, at 8 P. M. Single admissions, 50 cents. Tickets admitting a lady and gentleman to the course, $1 50.

HYATT'S PULMONIC BALSAM—IN ALL complaints of the lungs, chest, throat, &c., such as old and painful coughs, pain in the breast and side, spitting blood, asthma, will be found the most sovereign remedy. Principal dépôt No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle; six for $4.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Further reduction in
PRICES,
At the great sale by assignees,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.
75,000 dollars' worth of
Plain and fancy dress silks,
French and English merinos,
Paramattas, alpacas,
Saxony wool plaids,
Shawls, De Laines, and Prints,
Cloaks, Blankets, Quilts,
Linen goods, Lace curtains,
Table cloths, Napkins, Draperies,
Toweling, Hosiery, Gloves,
Sheetings, &c., &c., and embroideries.
This sale offers unequaled advantages for economy, and purchasers furnishing themselves with dry goods should be prompt in calling.
CHAS. C. HOOK, one of the assignees,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
The best selected stock in the City
of
IMPORTED CARPETS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
and
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c., &c.,
At
Prices adapted to
Popular trade.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CHEAP GOODS.
BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS.
STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS.
Rich Colored Silks reduced 50 per cent., superb qualities; all choice styles 50 cents to 75 cents; extra widths and qualities, $1.
SHAWLS.
500 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, in every color, warranted all wool, reduced to $10; they were sold last season at $18, and thirty days since the price was $14.
SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS of similar quality reduced to $5, worth $9.
LONG WOOL SHAWLS reduced $2 to $3 50 each.
CLOAKS.
800 BROWN and BLACK CLOAKS, the balance of this season's manufacture, to be closed out 10 per cent. less than the cost of materials. Our styles are second to none.
6-4 Extra Stout White Sheeting 12½c., worth 1s. 6d.
10-4 Fine White Sheeting 1s. 6d., well worth 2s. 6d.
10-4 Extra Fine Brown Sheeting 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
150 Pieces Paramatta 1s., extra quality 1s. 6d.
Double Width Mohair De beige 1s., reduced from 1s. 6d.
N. B.—The whole stock is reduced 30 to 50 per cent. less than the former prices.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., cor. of Monroe-st.

$10,000 WORTH OF BLACK THREAD French and Guipure Laces, all widths, Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, Shawls and Berthes, will be offered at 30 per cent. below European prices.
PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY NOTICE.
CHEAP GOODS FOR PRESENTS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, on Monday, the balance of their stock, at a still further reduction, at retail,
FOR CASH.

FANCY SILKS, at 66 cents		reduced from 85 cents.
FANCY SILKS, at 85 cents		reduced from $1 00.
SILK ROBES, at $12		reduced from $18 00.

60 VELVET ROBES A QUILLE, at $25, reduced from $45.
The loss on this lot of goods is fearful.
Other qualities of Velvet Robes à Quille equally cheap.
ALSO,
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, very rich and handsome, greatly reduced in price.
ALSO,
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE and VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, in White, Pink, Blue and Maize.
Also, White, Pink, Blue and Maize SILKS and SATINS of the newest styles, in great variety, for wedding and evening parties.
In this department our stock stands unrivaled.
ALSO,
RICH LACES AND LACE GOODS.

PRESENTS FOR DOMESTICS.
CHEAP PRINTS, CHEAP EMBROIDERIES,
CHEAP DE LAINES, CHEAP CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
CHEAP PLAIDS, CHEAP RIBBONS,
CHEAP PARAMATTAS, CHEAP SHAWLS,
CHEAP MERINOS, CHEAP CLOAKS,
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
RICH AND BEAUTIFUL.
By order of the Administrator.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 303 Canal-st., is prepared to offer to the public
Ladies' rich Hudson Bay sable capes.
Ladies' rich Hudson Bay sable muffs.
Ladies' rich Hudson Bay sable cuffs.
Ladies' rich Hudson Bay sable cardinals.
Ladies' rich mink capes, muffs and cuffs.
Gentlemen's fur caps and gloves.
Also, reversible Otter and Astracan lambs' wool overcoats, of superior quality.
Gentlemen's cuffs and collars.
Sleigh robes, Bear skins and
Lap robes, Wolf skins.
All at prices
Far below manufacturers' cost prices.

NO. 475 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS and FINE FURS.
The entire of our magnificent stock of
CLOAKS,
SHAWLS,
And GENUINE FURS
Will be offered during the remainder of the season at prices
STILL FURTHER REDUCED.
This announcement includes all the
CHOICE NOVELTIES
In Cloaks,
Received by us per late steamer.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

NO. 303 CANAL-ST.,
CLOAKS!
CLOAKS!!
CLOAKS!!!

Best Lyons Velvet Cloaks, with rich trimming	$40
Elegant all-wool Beaver Circulars and Raglans	$12 to $15
Superfine West of England Cloth Cloaks, silk-lined	$18 to $22
French Velvet Cloth Cloaks and Talmas, all shades	$6 to $14

Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods, as they will find them cheaper than can be purchased at any other house in the City.
MOLYNEUX BELL.

LACE SETS AND HANDKERCHIEFS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
200 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at $3 33 per dozen.
300 dozen Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at $2 25 per dozen.
2,000 Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs at 25 cents each.
500 Embroidered Handkerchiefs from 3s. to $2 50 each.
Also, a large assortment of Lace Sets, from $6 to $15.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SILKS AT A REDUCTION
OF FIFTY PER CENT.
The large and handsome stock of
Dress Silks now so rapidly selling off
by the assignees at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.,
will be all cleared out by the 1st of January next.
CHARLES G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

473 BROADWAY. 473
CONTINUATION OF SALE OF CHEAP SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
Will be opened this morning.
A new invoice of BAYADERE SILKS, at $1 per yard.
Also, elegant QUILLE ROBES, for $22, reduced from $40.
Also, rich Flounced SILK ROBES, $13, reduced from $30.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANRY,
473 Broadway. 473

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Great reductions in prices.
Chenile Shawls, $5; Chenile Shawls, $7.
Wool Long Shawls, $6, first quality.
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Have now on hand a choice selection of Cloaks,
In Black, Plain and Ribbed Beaver,
Brown, Plain and Ribbed Beaver,
Also, splendid Plush Cloaks, various colors,
Black Velvet Circular and Sleeve Cloaks,
All at reduced prices.

CHEAP FLANNELS, CHEAP FLANNELS.
4-4 Shaker Flannel, only 50 cents per yard.
Super Ballardvale, only 2s. 6d.
Other styles equally reduced.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS,
At reduced prices,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

OPERA HOODS, WINTER HOSIERY.
Under-Garments. Wool, Union and Kid Gloves, &c.
LARGE VARIETY AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ALL-WOOL SHAKER FLANNELS.
RETAILED AT 2s. 9d.
10 cases just received from Auction.
FULL YARD WIDE.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

DE LAINES, PLAIDS, POPLINS
And every other variety of fashionable and
DESIRABLE WINTER DRESS GOODS,
At much-reduced Prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Collars, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Robes, Bands, Hdkfs, &c.,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
In every variety. Also,
WINDOW SHADES, GILT CORNICES.
Tassels, Bands, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

ENGLISH BLANKETS AND QUILTS.
Just received, a full assortment of Superior
ALL-WOOL ENGLISH BLANKETS.
Also, every size and quality Colored and
WHITE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

EVENING CLOAKS.
GREAT NOVELTIES.
All colors,
NOW SELLING
much less than the cost of importation.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

VELVET CLOAKS.
CHEAP!
Our stock of Lyons Velvets being large, we have determined to manufacture it into Cloaks, which we offer greatly under cost.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer.

BLACK OSTRICH FEATHERS.
Just received,
100 dozen Superior Black
Ostrich Tips, which are offered very low for cash, by
HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 318 Broadway,
Corner of Pearl-st.

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.

Beautiful sets of Mink at	$35
Extra sets of Mink at	$50
Extra large Mink Capes at	$60
Extra large Mink Capes, of rich dark shade, at	$70

A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL-SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth-eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City, and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 361 Broadway.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT,
No. 361 Broadway.
BULPIN'S GREAT SALE
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
Still further reduction in prices, in view of the approaching
HOLIDAYS.

Beautiful Black Beaver Circulars	$10
Superfine Heavy Beaver Circulars	$12
Superfine Heavy Sleeves	$14
Esquimaux Beaver Circulars, very fine	$16
Esquimaux Beaver Sleeves	$18
Extra Superfine Esquimaux Beaver Sleeves	$20

Will be exhibited on and after Monday, Dec. 7.
GEORGE BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
Great inducement to purchasers.

Broché Stella Bordered Shawls	$3 50
Plush Stella Bordered Shawls	$4 00
Rich Chenille Bordered Shawls	$5 50
Extra Bordered Shawls	$6, $7, $8

AT BULPIN'S GREAT SALE,
No. 361 Broadway.

THIS WEEK,
AT BULPIN'S GREAT SALE;
A large lot of beautiful
WATER-PROOF DOUBLE TWEED CIRCULARS,
Large size, and richly trimmed, at $7,
A novelty, not to be seen elsewhere.
No. 361 Broadway.

GRAY BEAVER CLOAKS AND BASQUES.
$2 50, $4, $5 and $6,
Suitable for misses' wear.
Gray and brown Beaver Circulars,
$7, $8, $9, full size.
At BULPIN'S,
No. 361 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND BEAVER CLOTHS.
We are now offering our entire stock of Cloaks, Circulars, Raglans, &c., at retail, at very low prices. Fine heavy French Beaver Cloths at $2 50. Cloaks of every description made to order. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, 3 doors from Broadway.

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS.
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods, to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods, and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION,
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
DE LAINES, PRINTS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, BLANKETS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!
CONTINUATION SALE AT RETAIL OF
JOHN N. GENIN'S STOCK OF FURS,
At auction prices,
At the auction salesroom No. 358 Broadway.
The balance of the stock that could not be made ready for the sale will now be offered at the prices obtained at the recent auction sale.
Ladies will have every opportunity to try on and thoroughly examine every article they may wish to purchase.
The stock comprises a full assortment of
Cloaks, Made from
Capes, Russian sable,
Tippets, Hudson Bay sable,
Victorines, Mink, stone marten,
Muffs, Cuffs, Siberian squirrel,
Collars, Gloves, Chinchilla,
Mufflers, &c., Rock marten, &c.
Sleigh and lap robes in profusion, also a choice assortment of children's furs in every variety.

REMOVAL.
$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
The subscriber, intending to move in January to his new store now building, (No. 275 Canal and No. 31 Howard, between Broadway and Elm sts.,) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestries, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rods, Druggets, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

EMBROIDERIES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
2,000 Double Cambric Collars, at 2s. each.
2,000 French Tambour Collars, at 50c., worth $1.
1,500 Embroidered Swiss and Jaconet Collars, at 3s. and 6s. each.
500 Fine Embroidered Cambric Collars, at $1 25, worth $3.
Also, a large assortment of Embroidered Sets, from 50c. to $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NO. 341 BROADWAY.
LACE CURTAINS AT LESS THAN COST.
PATON & CO.
will offer the whole of their extensive stock of
LACE CURTAINS
AND
MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
the largest in the City, at less than cost, for a few weeks only.
Curtain Materials at greatly reduced prices.

FOR TWENTY DAYS ONLY.
$65,000 WORTH OF NEW SILKS,
OF THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
On Consignment.
JAMES GRAY & CO. respectfully announce that this entire lot of desirable goods must be sold before the 31st inst. They now offer the balance at a further reduction in prices.
280 pieces Rich Silks,
At 75 Cents a Yard.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received a large and handsome assortment of
New and desirable
EVENING ROBES,
Which will be sold at prices much
below the cost of importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BEAVER CLOTHS
AND FRENCH CASSIMERES
AT RETAIL.
Newest Styles
First-Class Goods
At less than Imported Prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

THE BALANCE OF OUR
MAGNIFICENT STOCK
REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

FURS! FURS!!
COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH THOSE OF OTHERS!
The attention of those about purchasing solicited. Just received, an invoice of fine furs, to be sold at greatly reduced prices, for account of the manufacturer, including suites of real extra dark Hudson Bay marten sables, fine sets of dark mink sables, fine sets of dark Grecian stone martens, fine of dark fitch and gray squirrels, &c., &c., &c. These goods will be found equal to any offered in the market, and will be disposed of for the next three weeks, commencing to-day, at such low prices as cannot fail to secure attention and satisfaction.
HENRY ROBINSON & CO., No. 343 Broadway.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS.—LADIES' Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Flannels, Prints, Muslins, Linens, Table Cloths, Black Silk, Black Silk Velvet, &c., for sale at lowest cash prices, by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

5,000 BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS JUST OPENED.—Imported expressly for the holiday trade. Ladies will find this a rare chance to buy their Christmas and New Year's presents, as the assortment is complete and bargains will be offered.
PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

429 BROADWAY, CORNER HOWARD STREET.—PETER ROBERTS, during the holidays, will offer the following goods at 50 per cent. below cost. Embroidered Handkerchiefs $1 25, worth $3 50; Collars 45 cents, worth $1; Sleeves 50 cents, worth $1, and sets of Collars and Cuffs and Sleeves equally reduced in prices.

300 POINT A QUILLE LACE COLLARS from $5 and upwards, also sets to match from $16 to $60, worth from $25 to $80, (just opened entirely new.) Honiton, Point Appliqué, Valenciennes and Medallion Lace Sets will be offered at half prices during the holidays. PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROBERT LE DIABLE.
TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the still increasing demand for seats, and in compliance with pressing demands from many persons from other cities, there will be given
TWO NIGHTS OF ROBERT LE DIABLE,
on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec 7 and 9,
after which this celebrated work will be unavoidably withdrawn, and succeeded by "La Traviata," "Martha" and "I Puritani."

Excursion trains are being organized for the last performance of "Robert" to and from Philadelphia, Albany, Troy, New-Haven, Hartford, and all intermediate places, of which due notice will be found in the newspapers of the respective localities.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
NEW ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES
for the remainder of the season.
FOUR HUNDRED SEATS RESERVED AT $1 EACH,
without any extra charge.
Reserved seats likewise to be had for $1.

Notwithstanding the unparalleled success of "Robert le Diable," and the still unabated desire to hear this great work, the Director thinks that some concession ought to be made to the stringency of the times, and he has been induced, therefore, to adopt a measure which, whilst it will afford to the public generally a greater facility of witnessing these celebrated performances, will still further increase the popularity of the opera.

The price of admission of all reserved seats until now has been $1 50. In future, commencing on Monday, Dec. 7,
ONE HALF OF THE RESERVED SEATS
will be sold at ONE DOLLAR only, without any extra charge, whilst the price for the other half will remain $1 50 as heretofore.

N. B.—There will be no distinctive mark between the $1 and the $1 50 reserved seats.

Holders of reserved seats, of whatever price, will all
ENTER BY THE SAME DOOR.
THE PRICE OF ADMISSION
will henceforth be as follows:
Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1 and $1 50, according to location.
Admission to all parts....................$1
Family Circle.........50 cents | Amphitheatre.......25 cents
Private Boxes from $6 to $20. Single seats in Private Boxes may also be had at $1 each.

ORDER OF THE SALE.
On the day previous to the performance will be sold only the $1 50 reserved seats.
On the day of the performance the $1 and remaining $1 50 reserved seats.
Notice.—The $1 reserved seats may only be had during the day time at any of the three regular ticket offices.
The price of reserved seats in the evening at the door will invariably be $1 50.
Admission tickets $1, family circle 50 cents, and amphitheatre 25 cents, can be procured only at the door.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½;
Fourth and positively last night (but one) of Meyerbeer's
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Fourth and last appearance (but one) of the great Basso,
CARL FORMES, as Bertram.
OPERA AND BALLET.

Special Notice.—On the nights of the performance of ROBERT LE DIABLE, the curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock precisely. Doors open at 6½. Opera concludes at 11.

FRIDAY, Dec. 4—Last night (but one) of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
MME. LA GRANGE, MLLE. CAIROLI,
SIG. BIGNARDI, SIG. LABOCETTA,
CARL FORMES.
A GRAND BALLET
will be combined with the opera, in which the popular danseuse,
MLLE. TERESA ROLLA,
supported by a corps de ballet, will appear in the incidental divertissement, under the direction of Paul Brillant.

Over two hundred new and costly dresses, new machinery and properties have been expressly made and
THREE NEW AND SPLENDID SCENES
have been painted expressly for Robert le Diable, by Hannibal W. Calyo, a young American, and pupil of Sig. Allegri.

Reserved seats $1 and $1 50 according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. Breusing's and Sibell's stationery store, No. 20 Wall-st.

ORDER OF THE SALE:
On SATURDAY, Dec. 5, will be sold only the $1 50 reserved seats.
On MONDAY, Dec. 7, the $1 and remaining $1 50 reserved seats.
Notice.—The $1 reserved seats may only be had during the day time at any of the three regular ticket offices.
The price of reserved seats in the evening, at the door, will invariably be $1 50.
Admission tickets, $1; family circle, 50 cents; and amphitheatre 25 cents; can be procured only at the door.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
On THURSDAY—Extra night—Benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Society. In active rehearsal,
LA TRAVIATA, MARTHA and L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROBERT LE DIABLE.
This evening commences the new arrangement of prices, by which
FOUR HUNDRED RESERVED SEATS
may be had without any extra charge.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock,
Fourth and positively last night (but one) of Meyerbeer's
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Fourth and last appearance (but one) of the great Basso,
CARL FORMES, as Bertram.
OPERA AND BALLET.
Madame LAGRANGE, Mlle. CAIROLI,
Mlle. THERESA ROLLA,
BIGNARDI, LABOCETTA,
CARL FORMES.

Over two hundred new and costly dresses, new machinery and properties have been expressly made, and
THREE NEW AND SPLENDID SCENES
have been painted expressly for "Robert le Diable," by Hannibal W. Calyo, a young American, and pupil of Signor Allegri.

Reserved seats $1 and $1 50, according to location, may be had at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S, and SIBELL'S stationery store No. 20 Wall-st.

ORDER OF THE SALE.
On Saturday, Dec. 5, will be sold only the $1 50 reserved seats.
On Monday, Dec. 7, the $1 and remaining $1 50 reserved seats.
Notice.—The $1 reserved seats may only be had during the day time at any of the three regular ticket offices.
The price of reserved seats in the evening at the door will invariably be $1 50.
Admission tickets $1, family circle 50 cents, and amphitheatre 25 cents, can be procured only at the door.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
On THURSDAY—Extra night—Benefit of the Hebrew Benevolent Society. On FRIDAY, Dec. 9,
First and only night of this season of
LA TRAVIATA.
MME. LA GRANGE, BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI, ROCCO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
NEW ARRANGEMENT OF PRICES
for the remainder of the season.
FOUR HUNDRED SEATS RESERVED AT $1 EACH,
without any extra charge.

Notwithstanding the unparalleled success of "Robert le Diable," and the still unabated desire to hear this great work, the Director thinks that some concession ought to be made to the stringency of the times, and he has been induced, therefore, to adopt a measure which, whilst it will afford to the public generally a greater facility of witnessing these celebrated performances, will still further increase the popularity of the Opera.

The price of admission of all reserved seats until now has been $1 50. In future, commencing on Monday, Dec. 7,
ONE-HALF OF THE RESERVED SEATS
will be sold at ONE DOLLAR only, without any extra charge, whilst the price for the other half will remain $1 50 as heretofore.

N. B.—There will be no distinctive mark between the $1 and the $1 50 reserved seats.

Holders of reserved seats of whatever price will all
ENTER BY THE SAME DOOR.
THE PRICE OF ADMISSION
will henceforth be as follows:
Reserved seats in parquet, parquet circle and balcony, $1 and $1 50, according to location.
Admission to all parts....................$1
Family circle.........50 cents | Amphitheatre.....25 cents
Private boxes from $6 to $20. Single seats in private boxes may also be had at $1 each.

ORDER OF THE SALE.
On the day previous to the performance will be sold only the $1 50 reserved seats.
On the day of the performance the $1 and remaining $1 50 reserved seats.
Notice.—The $1 reserved seats may only be had during the day time at any of the three regular ticket offices.
The price of reserved seats in the evening at the door will invariably be $1 50.
Admission tickets, $1; family circle, 50 cents; and amphitheatre 25 cents; can be procured only at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROBERT LE DIABLE.
In consequence of the still increasing demand for seats, and in compliance with pressing demands from many persons from other cities, there will be given
TWO NIGHTS OF ROBERT LE DIABLE,
On MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7 and 9,
after which this celebrated work will be unavoidably withdrawn, and be succeeded by "La Traviata," "Martha" and "I Puritani."
HOLDERS OF EXCURSION TICKETS
from neighboring cities will be admitted this evening before the regular hour of the opening of the doors, on exhibiting their tickets.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA TRAVIATA.

FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 8.
First and only time this season of Verdi's
LA TRAVIATA.
Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE
will resume her great rôle of Violetta, in which she created such a sensation last year.
Signor BIGNARDI,
the new and successful young tenor, will continue his debut in his favorite part of Alfred.
Signor ARDAVANI. Signor ROCCO.
The sale of seats for "Traviata" begins on Thursday.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The lessee, in the most heartfelt manner, expresses her obligation to the press and public for their very generous and liberal encouragement of the last successful production of her establishment, which has enabled her to devote the entire resources of the theatre to the preparation of THREE OTHER SPLENDID PIECES, which can be presented at any time that the public demand justifies the withdrawal of the SEA OF ICE. This thrilling drama will still retain possession of the stage for a short time longer, to afford all an opportunity of witnessing its varied histrionic, scenic and musical beauties and effects.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, 1857,
(and every evening during the week,)
THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico....Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer....................Geo. Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor........................Mr. Jefferson
Capt. de Lascours........................Mr. Wheatleigh

The CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS will be celebrated by the production of a GRAND PANTOMIME, on a scale of unparalleled magnificence.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.
Balcony chairs only 50 cents each, can be secured for any night during the week, without extra charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The management beg to announce that this evening,
MONDAY, Dec. 7,
will be produced an entirely new drama, in 5 acts and seven tableaux, entitled
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.
Written by the * * * * Club,
and illustrating the panic of 1837 and the panic of 1857.

CHARACTERS IN THE DRAMA.
PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.
Adam Fairweather, a sea captain...............Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker...................Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk............................Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank porter.........................Mr. Levere

Scene—The —— Bank in Nassau-st.—The absconding banker—The special deposit made by the sea captain—The eve of failure—The loafer—The compact—The death by divine visitation.

Twenty years elapse between the 1st and 2d acts.
Act II—THE CRISIS OF 1857.
Paul Fairweather, aged 25,............Mr. A. H. Davenport
Livingston, a wealthy New-York gentleman...Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 60....................Mr. Norton
Puffy, a baker...............................Mr. Sloan
(His first appearance here.)
Dan, his son.........................Mr. T. B. Johnston
(His first appearance here this season.)
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco; (now aged 50)..................Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer....................Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the Captain.......Mrs. Blake
(Her first appearance here this season.)
Mrs. Puffy...................................Mrs. Cooke
(Her first appearance here.)
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle..Mrs Hoey
Lucy Fairweather........................Mrs. J. H. Allen

Act II.—Scene First. The Park—Livingston Reduced by the Crisis—Puffy on Expansion and New-York Enterprise—The Widow and her Son—"Who are the poor of New-York."

Scene 2.—Liberty-st. and the Post-Office—The Banker's Daughter—"Such Things Are"—The Poor Debtor—No Accommodation.

Scene 3.—The Home of the Poor on Division-st.—The Poor Family—Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 4—The Humble Welcome—The Execution.

Act III.—The Home of the Rich, on Madison-square—The New-York Herald on Gid Bloodgood—The Ruined Gentleman—The Heiress—An Unwelcome Arrival from California—A Bobtail against Ace Full—The Infamous Scheme of the Heiress—The Arrest.

Act IV.—Union-square and the Academy of Music by Night in the Snow—The Poor of New-York in the Hard Winter—Hard Times and Soft Hearts—Beggary or Starvation.

After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene 2.—The Vestibule of the Academy of Music.

Scene 3.—The Tenement House in Cross-st., Five Points—The Desolate Family—The Ruffian—Two Sides of Poverty—The Suffering and the Reckless—Despair of the Starving—Mother and her Child—The Suicide by Charcoal—The Receipt—Two to One—The Bargain and the Suffocation of the Vagabond.

Act V.—Brooklyn Heights—The Turn of Fortune—Gleams of Sunshine.

Scene 2.—The Tenement House in Cross-st.—Bloodgood Becomes an Incendiary to Destroy the Evidence of his Crime—The Fire—The Desperate Attempt of Badger to Rescue the Documents from the Flames.

After this tableaux the curtain will fall to prepare—

Scene the Last—The Bridal in Madison-square—The Banker and his Heiress—The Arrival of the Bridegroom—The Net begins to Enmesh the Villain—The New Police—The End of Bloodgood's Career—The Rich and the Poor.

In consequence of the importance of this work no other piece will be played with it on the same night.

The performance will commence at 7 o'clock precisely, and parties who design to honor the first representation with their presence are earnestly and respectfully begged to be in their seats by the rising of the curtain, not only that they may see, but also that they may permit others to hear the opening scene played by Mr. Blake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The —— Bank in Nassau-st.
The Park and Chatham-st.
The Home of the Poor, in Division-st.
The Home of the Rich, in Madison-square.
The Snow-storm in Union-square.
Misery by Gaslight.
The Tenement House in Cross-st., Five Points.
Brooklyn Heights—overlooking New-York Harbor.
TO-NIGHT, (Monday,) Dec. 7.
The new local Drama, in five acts,
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
Written expressly to illustrate the severe phases of suffering now in this City—amongst the high and the low—in consequence of the
CRISIS OF 1857.
The principal characters sustained by
MR. BLAKE,
MR. LESTER,
MR. SLOAN,
MR. DAVENPORT,
MR. T. B. JOHNSTON,
MR. SOTHERN,
MRS. HOEY,
MRS. BLAKE,
MRS. COOKE,
MRS. J. H. ALLEN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, (Monday,) Dec. 7,
The entirely new drama, (in five acts and seven tableaux, will be produced,
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.
Written by the * * * * Club.
This work commences with a prologue representing a scene in
THE PANIC OF 1837.
Out of the events engendered at this period arise the incidents which compose a drama of deep interest, in which are depicted
SCENES OF NEW-YORK LIFE
during the terrible crisis through which we are now passing,
SKETCHES OF CHARACTER,
LOCAL SCENERY,
SUBJECTS OF PASSING INTEREST,
all contribute to render this work an exciting and pleasing picture of
NEW-YORK AS IT IS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

It is earnestly requested and respectfully urged by the management, that those parties who may honor the first representation THIS EVENING of
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
Will kindly endeavor to be in their seats by the rising of the curtain, which will take place at 7 o'clock precisely. The perfect apprehension of the first act, and the scenes therein performed by Mr. Blake, are vital to the interest of the rest of the play. The late comers will not only lose this key to the subject, but their continued entrances distract and disturb the audience, somewhat to the prejudice of a first performance. The management trusts that the suggestion, which carries its own apology, will be received in a kind spirit.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock.
The manager begs to announce that
A NEW DRAMA IN FIVE ACTS,
of singular power and interest, has been presented to this theatre, written to illustrate the period through which we are now passing.

The attachés of the theatre have for some time been engaged on scenic illusions in aid of the subject. The characters will be sustained by those artists whose names, honorably allied to Wallack's theatre, have become traditions of the American stage.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
will be presented a prologue and drama in 5 acts, entitled
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK.
The cast of the piece will combine the talents of
Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester,
Mr. Sothern, (first appearance in 2 months,) Mr. T. B. Johnston, (first appearance this season,)
Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Norton,
Mr. Sloan, (first appearance) Mr. Levere,
Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Blake, (first appearance in 2 years,)
Mrs. J. H. Allen, Mrs. Cooke, (first appearance this season.)
&c., &c., &c.
The new scenery by ...... Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace
Mechanical arrangements..................Mr. Landers
Furniture and appointments..............Mr. Timmaney
No other piece will be given on the same evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

MME. GRAEVER-JOHNSON'S FIRST CONCERT,
TUESDAY, Dec. 8, 1857.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
1. Overture, "Jubel"...............................Weber
The Orchestra.
2. Cavatina, "L'Elisire d'Amore"...............Donizetti
Sig. Rocco.
3. Third Concerto, Symphony in three movements. Litolff
With Orchestra accompaniment.
MME. GRAEVER-JOHNSON.
4. Cavatina, "Roberto il Diavolo"..............Meyerbeer
Mlle. Cairoli.
PART SECOND.
5. Overture, "Les Huguenots"...................Meyerbeer
The Orchestra.
6. Cavatina, "Il Bravo"........................Mercadante
Sig. Gassier.
7. Les Patineurs, from "The Prophet"...............Liszt
(Piano Solo.)
MME. GRAEVER-JOHNSON.
8. Cavatina, "La Traviata"........................Verdi
Mlle. Cairoli.
9. Concerto in G minor, (last movement)...Mendelssohn
(With Orchestra accompaniment,)
MME. GRAEVER-JOHNSON.
10. Concerto Polonaise........................Th. Eisfeld
The Orchestra.
Conductor.......................Mr. Theodore Eisfeld
To commence at 8 o'clock.

The Grand Piano is from the celebrated factory of Erard, Paris; New-York Depôt at C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway.

Tickets with secured seats, One Dollar each, may be had at C. Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

MONDAY—Three comic pieces, with
Messrs. BROUGHAM, BURTON and ROGERS.
A new piece, ANGELS AND LUCIFERS.
TOM AND JERRY IN AMERICA,
and the SIAMESE TWINS.
TUESDAY—DOMBEY AND SON, with Burton and Brougham in their original parts.
THURSDAY—The SERIOUS FAMILY, with Brougham and Burton in their original parts.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.......................Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents. | Pit...........12 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
The performance to commence with
SANDS, NATHANS & CO'S
Great Triple Troupe of American, French and German Artists.
To conclude with the Pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.
The entertainment will commence with the Drama of
THE REVOLT IN INDIA; Or, THE FALL OF DELHI.
To be followed by James Pilgrim's drama of
MABEL, THE CHILD OF THE BATTLE FIELD.
To conclude with the farce of
CAPTAIN'S NOT A MISS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Pas Ecossais.....Gabriel. | Grand Pas....M. Zanfretta.
Ballet—THE TWO RIVALS.
Grand Revival of the comic pantomime of
MEDINA; OR, A DREAM AND A REALITY.
ANTOINE and JEROME in their original characters.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
Grand Juvenile Performance every Saturday.

MERCHANTS' AND CLERKS' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

National Popular and Historical Songs
of
England, Scotland, and Ireland,
IN THREE LECTURES,
BY
CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D.,
At
MOZART HALL,
No. 633 Broadway, (opposite Bond-st.)
Thursday, Dec. 3; Monday, Dec. 7; Thursday, Dec. 10,
Commencing at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Tickets for a single admission to the Course.........$1 00
Tickets for the admission of a lady and gentleman.. 1 50
Tickets for admission to a single Lecture................ 50
For sale at the Library, No. 60 William-st. C. S. FRANCIS & CO. No. 552 Broadway. GEO. ROUTLEDGE & CO., No. 18 Beekman-st. WILEY & HALSTEAD, No. 351 Broadway. T. J. CROWEN, corner Broadway and 4th-st. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway. O. H. CROSBY, No. 36 William-st.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Benefit performance at the Academy of Music. CARL FORMES, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1857.
First night of
I PURITANI.
Madame LA GRANGE,
Signori LABOCETTA, GASSIER,
CARL FORMES.
Madame D'ANGRI in a scene from a popular Opera.
Admissions and secured seats to be had of the Committee of Arrangements.
P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, No. 118 Nassau-st.
H. ARONSON, No. 15 Dey st.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

BRITISH ART EXHIBITION
CONTINUES OPEN,
Broadway, corner 10th-st. Admission 25 cents.

THALBERG'S MATINEE MUSICALE IS postponed until next week. Due notice will be given of the day and of the programme selected. Orders received at C. BREUSING'S, and of Mr. BROWN, Sexton of Grace Church.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—HA! HA! HA! COME all ye who are heavily grief-laden. Come and witness the new bile-disturbing, mirth provoking, dyspepsia-curing, and blue-devil-annihilating production, to be repeated THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, already enjoyed by enthusiastic thousands, and entitled LAUGH AND GROW FAT; or, The Quack Martyr, a Drama of the satirico-jocose kind. by H. Watkins, Esq., and not to be witnessed by lean people, on pain of immediate corpulence. Previous to which, THE CROSS OF GOLD. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE TRUTH'S A LIE. in addition to CATCHING AN HEIRESS. The beautiful Aquaria, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS.—MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE begs to announce that she will give a course of twelve readings from Shakespeare, in the Lecture Room of the University Medical College, in 14th st., next to the Opera House. With the exception of one morning reading in each week, after the first week, of which due notice will be given, the readings will be on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY evenings, beginning at 8 o'clock. The readings of the first week will be as follows: TUESDAY evening Dec. 8, Cymbeline; THURSDAY evening. Dec. 10, Richard III.; SATURDAY evening, Dec. 12, Henry VIII. Tickets $1 each, can be obtained at Messrs. Francis', Appleton's, Crowen's and Christern's bookstore, and at the Clarendon, Everett, Union, St. Denis New-York, Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Hotels; also, from Charles W. Polman, Janitor of the College. A few season tickets at $10 for the 12 readings may be had from Mr. Polman.

GREAT SHOW OF FAT CATTLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The American Institute will hold an exhibition of stall and grass-fed cattle, calves, sheep, swine, pork and dressed poultry, of all kinds, in the Crystal Palace, on the 15th, 16th and 17th days of December, instant. Liberal premiums will be awarded. Farmers, stock breeders and others, wishing to exhibit, will please make application to WM. B. LEONARD the Agent of the Institute, at the Crystal Palace, or THOS. F. DEVOE, the Chairman of the Committee, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL.—At the old ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. H. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the procurement of the glass ballot boxes recently furnished the City, together with the charges made for the same, &c., &c., will meet on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 8 City Hall, at which an investigation will be gone into relating to the same. All parties interested in the matter, as well as those who can aid the Committee in the investigation, are invited to attend.
WM. WILSON,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Special Committee.
WM. TUCKER,

MASONIC.—AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF CASSIA Lodge No. 4, of the city of Williamsburg, it was unanimously resolved that,

Whereas, An invitation has been extended to us to join in the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of St. John's Lodge No. 1, of the City of New-York, therefore be it

Resolved, That Cassia Lodge No. 4 do accept the invitation, and unite with them at their Lodge Room, No. 511 Broadway, to participate in said celebration.
WILLIAM J. SCOTT, W. M.
WM. M. SCOTT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Horticultural Society for the election of officers and other business, will be held at the Society's Room, No. 2 Clinton Hall, on MONDAY, Dec. 7. Poll open from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Ordinary business at 8 P. M.
Those having claims against the Society for premiums or expenses of the Fall Exhibition, are requested to present the same for settlement.
JOHN GROSHON, President.
GEO. H. HANSELL, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FIFTH LECTURE IN THE course, before the Flatbush Literary Association, will be delivered by Rev. J. S. LORD, in the Lecture Room, at Flatbush, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, 1857. Subject—*Music*. Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather. Tickets can be obtained at the Post-Office, Flatbush, and at the door of the lecture room.

HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL DELIVER the second lecture of the independent course at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Success and Failure in Life*. Tickets 25 cents.
J. HOWARD, Jr., Chairman Lecture Committee.

MASONIC.—THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL Anniversary of St. John's Lodge No. 1. (according to the old Constitutions,) will be held at Dr. Chapin's Church (Divine Unity) on Broadway, near Spring-st., Dec. 7, 1857, at 6½ P. M.
VINCENT W. BATE, Master.
CHARLES E. STUBBS, Secretary.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE FIRST Ward Republican Association will be held at No. 45 Whitehall-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is required. By order.
JAMES McKENNA, President.
JOSEPH P. BOYCE, } Secretaries.
BENJ. C. SYKES,

THE JEWS' HOSPITAL IN NEW-YORK.—Dec. 2, 1857.—An election for three Directors as class 3, to serve for four years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs J. D. PHILLIPS, HENRY HENDRICKS and N. K. ROSENFELD, whose term of office will expire on that day, will be held in the Committee Room of the Greene-street Synagogue on the 13th inst. Poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 M. SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Sec'y.

AN ADJOURNED ANNIVERSARY OF the Ladies' Union Aid Society will be held in the Hedding M. E. Church, 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers: Rev. S. D. BROWN, of Central Church, 7th-av.; Rev. J. B. WAKELY, and CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company will be held at their office No. 98 Greenwich-st., New-York on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the financial condition of said Company.
JOSEPH M. BROWN, President.

THE VETERAN CORPS OF 1812, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—A regular meeting of the Corps will be held on MONDAY, Dec. 7, at 7 o'clock P. M., at head-quarters, Riell's Star House, No. 62 Dispensard-st., when the annual election for officers will take place. By order. A. W. JONES, Vice-President.
WM. CORBIERE, Secretary.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
PORTE-MONNAIES, BAGS, RETICULES, PERFUMERY, &c., in every variety, at WHOLESALE ONLY, by D. M. KNIGHT & CO., No. 26 Vesey-st.

BOARDING.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,
NO. 26 CORTLANDT-STREET.
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three gentlemen, wishing first-class accommodations, will find superior rooms, with board, at No. 105 West Fourteenth-st. The house is strictly first-class, furnished handsomely, and combines every comfort and convenience. It is conducted on liberal principles, and a fair, not extravagant, price will be expected. To save trouble to all parties, those wishing low-priced board please not apply.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity st. stages.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ENJOYING real home comforts, and occupying a good house, with gas, bath, &c., will take to board a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. A line of stages passes the house, and it is a pleasant walking distance for down-town merchants. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 146 4th-st., near Barrow.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; or the front and back room would be let together to a family or a party of gentlemen. Apply at No. 85 Varick-st.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET—IN A desirable location near the Crystal Palace. Gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. 679 6th-av.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND SMALL ROOM adjoining, second floor, front room, may be had, together or separately, with board, at No. 147 9th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 72 3d-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 6 1st-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASant rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 163 East 14th st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A STRICTLY PRIvate family, occupying a first-class house, pleasantly located, convenient of access, and possessing modern improvements, would let a large well furnished room on the second floor, with or without partial board, to a single gentleman, who would appreciate the comforts of home. None but those willing to pay a fair price need apply at No. 60 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH-ST.,) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board, in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A furnished parlor and bed-room to let, separately or together, with partial board, to gentlemen. The house is newly furnished, and has all modern improvements.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET.—TWO OR three single gentlemen can be accommodated with a nice back room and full or partial board. House contains gas, bath and furnace. Apply as above.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or a single gentleman may find a large room and desirable board in a private family, about 10 minutes' walk from Wall or South Ferry, by addressing S. A. Y., *Times* Office. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASant front room, at No. 229 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

AN ENGLISH FAMILY—RESIDING IN A first-class house in South Brooklyn, within fifteen minutes' walk of the South Ferry, can accommodate two gentlemen with partial board. References exchanged. Address A. G., Box No 3,695 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH his wife, and a single gentleman, desire to obtain board and pleasant apartments with a private family, living in good style, and between 4th and 6th avs., not much above Madison-square. Any gentleman's family having the rooms to spare may add a very desirable party to their circle. The very best City references given and required. Boarding-house keepers will please not answer. Address HOME, Box No. 2,501 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single gentleman, in a private family, with no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Terms must be moderate. Situation not more than 15 minutes from the Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address with full particulars, stating terms, &c., L., Box No. 918 Post-Office, New-York.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, consisting of three, would let two pleasantly-furnished rooms to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gents. House new, and contains all the modern improvements east side of City; good table and home comforts, for which a fair price is expected. Undoubted references required. Address, for 1 week, D. W., office *Daily Times*.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 2d and 8th avs., for $3½ per week. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address K. S., *Times* office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 109 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

PRIVATE BOARD.—THE SECOND STORY, with board, of a good small-sized house in a very respectable neighborhood, and consisting of four rooms furnished, can be had by a small family or by some single gentlemen, friends. who wish to feel at home. No other boarders. References exchanged. Call or address No. 166 West 43d st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady in a respectable private American family, where there are no other boarders, and where she could make herself at home. Terms moderate; will pay in advance if desired. Address E. J. R., Chatham-square Post-Office, for two days.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH PANTRIES, gas, hot and cold water, to let, with board. The location is pleasant Family small and terms moderate. Apply at No. 81 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, for three persons, between 20th and 50th sts., and Broadway and 9th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND Piano, in exchange for board and tuition in a female College, three hours' ride from the City. Address M. B., Box No. 3,218 Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF rooms and one or two single rooms may now be obtained on making application at No. 59 2d-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF TWO PERSONS, have a furnished room on third story, with gas, &c., to rent, to a gentleman. References given and required. Any note addressed to D., No. 465 3d-av., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 393 Broadway, second floor.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. Johns' River, about 50 miles from its mouth. Safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well-known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.

By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $30. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Railroad.

Dr. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.

More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY RESPECTABLE Protestant and Catholic girls, such as cooks, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, and general houseworkers; nothing but respectable girls are admitted to the office. Apply at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.
P. S.—A lady in attendance. On hand a quantity of first-rate male help.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY, PLEASANT and agreeable young woman, of respectable parentage, a situation as ladies' maid; no objections to travel to any part of the States, with a French or American lady; is truly a very desirable servant, and one that is calculated to please. Ladies in want of a servant of high respectability, competent and trusty, call or address J. S. M., No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. If this should meet the notice of a French gentleman that applied, he will call as above.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A REspectable English Protestant woman; also, by 6 smart English and Scotch Protestants and 3 American girls, as chambermaids, waiters, nurses and seamstresses, and by a number of respectable Protestant girls and others to do general housework, at the Select Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. No charge to employers. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTworthy and highly recommended Protestant girl, a situation; is a thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, perfectly efficient in all kinds of home work; is a Protestant of good moral character and religious principles; steady, reliable and truthful, and appreciates a good home more than wages. Inquire for JANE, at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXCELLENT Protestant girls—one English, the other Scotch—either for general housework, chamberwork, waitresses, or children's nurses. Are careful, experienced, most respectable and well-informed girls. Well brought up, and accustomed to work hard, and will accept very moderate wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family, or private boarding-house, by a most experienced, neat and economical servant, who thoroughly understands her business; has served for years in the first families, and has the highest and most unexceptionable references; is humble, willing, and respectful; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman for general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, superior washer and ironer, willing and competent to undertake any household duties; neat, strong, and willing to work; understands her business perfectly, and considers her time her employer's. Will take $5 per month. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, AND TO assist with the washing and ironing, or would be willing to take charge of a laundry. A middle-aged woman, of good character, who is competent to fill either of the above situations, can be seen for two days at No. 107 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN a private family, where a comfortable, quiet home may be found. The applicant is capable to take the entire charge, or to assist; is very fond of children; will be found kind and attentive in sickness. All necessary information will be given on inquiring at No. 107 Madison-av., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, or as housekeeper, by an experienced woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; also as good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as first-class cook as laundress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIenced young woman, of high respectability, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can make soups, cook meats, game, pastry, &c., in excellent style. Also, a neat tidy, smart, active, and well-disposed girl as chambermaid and waiter, laundress, nurse, or seamstress. Are very efficient servants. Apply to J. S. MORGAN No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; is good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 39 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, 3d floor, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS professed cook; understands English and American cookery in every style; all kinds of soups, made-up dishes, pastries and jellies, and baking of bread if required, boning of fowl; recommended by some of the best families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 134 Greene-st., between Prince and Houston.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has a knowledge of dressmaking. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 22 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as nurse; one who understands the care and management of a baby from its birth; or as nurse and seamstress; would take the care of grown children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 61 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORthy and highly recommended girl, a situation; is a good plain cook; first-class washer and ironer; acquainted with all kinds of housework, and not afraid of it; will be found a steady, reliable and truthful servant; one who knows how to fill and appreciate a good situation. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit for children, also for ladies; can do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Best of City reference. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO TIDY GIRLS, SITUATIONS in this City or Brooklyn; one does the work of a plain family; makes bread, washes and irons well, does up linen in style; the other as chambermaid and waitress; assists with the washing or as nurse and does plain sewing; is quick at the needle. Wages $6 each. Best City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE PERson, a situation to do chamberwork, fine washing, ironing and French fluting, or would wait on an invalid lady and son; will be highly recommended by the first families in New-York with whom she has lived several years. Address No. 69 17th-st., corner of 6th-av., for a few days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL GOOD cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and girls for housework in town or country; Protestant and Catholic; well recommended and wages moderate, at the old Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 6 6th-av. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, to attend to growing-up children, or to do chamberwork; would wait on table; is a good seamstress; would make herself generally useful; undoubted reference will be given. Apply at No. 192 Dean-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable young woman; is a first-class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups and desserts; would take charge of housekeeping if required; call at No. 111 25th-st., near 7th-av.; the best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman to take care of children; can sew, is a good embroiderer; the compensation not considered as much as a pleasant home. Address, M. T., Chatham Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook and to assist or to do washing and ironing. Is a good baker. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 York-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress in a private family; she understands dressmaking perfectly, and all kinds of family sewing; can be recommended by some of the best families in the City Can be seen at No. 170 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, IN A respectable family, by a respectable young married woman, who has lost her own baby. Can be seen at No. 285 Seventh avenue.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AMERICAN, ENGlish, Scotch, Irish and colored female servants, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, waiters, nurses, seamstresses and to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family, or as nursery maid; no objection to go into the country; apply at No. 273 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., 2d floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED.—JUST DISENGAGED AND WANTS a situation as waiter in a private family; is perfectly honest and sober, and understands his business thoroughly; has got the best of City reference. Address H. B., for two days, No. 771 Broadway, cor. of 9th-st.

WANTED—A WILLING AND OBLIGING GERman Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; can speak English; has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery; would have no objection to the country.

WANTED—FOR A LITTLE DAUGHTER, FIVE years of age, board in a school or family, where she would be kindly treated. Address, with particulars and terms, which must be moderate, Mrs. ANNA C. G., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business; understands making bread and pastry, and is willing to do a small portion of the washing. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 59 Madison-st., in the rear, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class waitress; would do chamberwork, or take care of children. Has excellent testimonials from her last place. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, A SITuation as waiter or valet in a private family; speaks English well and understands his business thoroughly. Can show best City references. Call, for two days, or address S. M., No. 174 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT English young woman, a situation as seamstress or nurse; would have no objection to travel; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 29 2d-av., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 35 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY DEsires a situation as housekeeper in a small family, or as useful companion to an invalid lady; would not object to a widower's family, and the care of young children; understands family sewing. The comforts of a home more sought than extravagant wages. References given and required. No objections to the country. Can be seen from 10 to 2, at No. 130 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook and a first-rate ironer; would have no objection to do general housework in a small family; is an excellent baker. Can give the best City references. Call for two days at No. 96 18th st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, TIDY GIRLS, SITUAtions in one family or separate. One does the housework of a plain family, washes and irons well, does up shirts neatly; the other as nurse and chambermaid, or as general servant. They will go to Brooklyn or Staten Island. Wages six dollars to one and four to the other. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, NEAT, PROTESTant German girl desires a place in City or country for housework, chamberwork, or nurse and seamstress; can wash and iron well, and is a good plain cook; speaks English fluently; has a pleasing disposition. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days. Wages $4 to $6 per month.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable experienced German seamstress, can do all kinds of needlework and millinery; would take a situation as lady's maid, or assist in light chamberwork, or take care of half grown children; is of an easy, kind disposition; can give good City reference. Call at No. 203 Broome-st., near Norfolk, in the candy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MAN AND HIS wife, (Protestants,) the man is a first-class in-door servant, knows his duties as coachman, valet or waiter, the latter he is very proficient in; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer, or would go as chambermaid and laundress; will go in the country; wages moderate; best of references. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who understands his business; has long and most satisfactory recommendations from his last place, and four years from his previous one. Any family requiring a trustworthy man will hear of one by applying to T. B., No. 758 Broadway, in the the saddlery store, between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE AND economical middle-aged woman, with the best of references, a situation; is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread, excellent washer and ironer; is competent and willing to do all she can to please her employer. Will accept of moderate wages. Would go to any part of the country. Apply at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION.—A lady, who for many years has been engaged as housekeeper, is now out of employment, and is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Unexceptionable City references can be given. A very moderate compensation will be expected. For further particulars inquire at the office of the *Evening Post*, corner Nassau and Liberty sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A PROTESTANT seamstress, with light chamberwork, &c., who understands hair-dressing and embroidery. Can produce the best of references, and be well recommended by her present employer. Apply between 9 and 3 o'clock, front basement of No. [illegible] 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, or fine washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 193 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO ACTIVE, willing girls to do general housework; are good plain cooks and bakers, and excellent ironers; are able and willing to work for moderate wages; would go to the country; have good reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK AND laundress, a situation in the City or country; she thoroughly understands her business; does up linen in style; makes pastry, soups of all style; wages $7. Best City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and assist at washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. She can be seen at her present employer's No. 33 [illegible]-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days. City reference given.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; good City references. Can be seen at No. 81 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wishes a situation to cook, wash, and iron for a small private family, or would do the general housework of a small private family. Call at No. 372 2d-av., room No. 12, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter girl Call at No. 112 Union-st., corner of Columbia-st., Brooklyn, 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook—understands her business. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 89 6th-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman, to do plain cooking, or general housework; willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 249 25th-st., back basement, 1st floor. Can be seen for a week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, who understands his business; lived four years and nine months in his previous place; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, at Mr. WALKER'S, Saddler, No. 758 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a man who understands his business; was five years in his former place; good references. Call at No. 758 Broadway, at Mr. WALKER'S saddlery.

FREE TO FAMILIES—FOR BEST OF SERVANTS.—Every home can secure good, civil, capable help, daily; German, English, Welsh, Scotch and American Protestants at moderate wages, to suit all, at the New Domestic Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive depôt is conducted by respectable American ladies. All orders promptly attended to, if post-paid.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR GOOD, faithful girls at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842. This extensive establishment is open to families, free. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls five to fifteen years. An American lady in attendance.

NO CHARGE.—NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS for first class female servants at the only up-town select Female Institute, No. 360 6th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance. P. S.—On hand respectable, reliable and competent Protestant girls and others in every branch of domestic housework. Free of charge.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT REDUCTION.!
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.
Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen.............$60, usual price $85
Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen.............$50, usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases.................$45, usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases.................$45, usual price $62
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases.................$35, usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases.................$25, usual price $[illegible]
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, four holes jeweled..................$20, usual price $[illegible]
Silver English Patent Levers.......$20, usual price $[illegible]
Silver English Patent Levers.......$28, usual price $[illegible]
Watches exchanged.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st.,
second floor near Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$400 REWARD—WILL BE PAID BY GROVES, NORTHRUP & TAYLOR, to any person who will recover or give such information as will lead to the recovery of the portion which is yet missing of the black and colored SILKS which were stolen from the store of the subscribers on Tuesday morning, Dec. 1.
GROVES, NORTHRUP & TAYLOR,
No 25 Cortlandt-st.

LOST—IN PASSING DOWN CHAMBERS-ST., ON Thursday last, while wood-sawing was going on in front of the Girard House, a black WALLET, containing a small sum of money, and several notes of hand, payment of which have been stopped. If the finder will return the papers through the post to No. 73 Hudson-st., there will be no questions asked about the money.

LOST—A CHECK, NO. 179, FOR NINETY DOLlars, drawn by Samuel T. Bull, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, on the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, payable at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. Any person finding the same will be liberally rewarded by delivering it to the subscriber, No. 55 Pine-st., New-York. ISAAC MERRITT, Trustee.

THE BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD CO.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
This Company continues to manufacture their superior
PREMIUM WHITE LEAD,
Being one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in the country, for manufacturing
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD AND LITHARGE,
FROM THE RAW MATERIAL.
Purchasers of their brands may rely on procuring the genuine article, on the most favorable terms for cash or credit.
They are always prepared to execute with promptness all orders for their various grades and qualities of
LEAD AND ZINC PAINT,
Dry or in Oil.
Business Address—No. 160 Front-st., New-York.
N. B. Purchasers should beware of the numerous bogus brands which fill the market.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE,
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER AND STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style,
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

FARM WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING TO sell low, on easy terms, a farm of 60 to 80 acres, in good condition, with good convenient buildings (a two-story house) and supply of fruit, and wood and water, may find a purchaser by addressing Box No. 114 Elizabeth, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, SATINWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE—All made by Geo. Platt in the best manner, and is in the most perfect order. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 109 5th-av.:

DRAWING-ROOM.—Elegant furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, &c.; carved satinwood, yellow embroidered covers, heavy yellow satin brocatel curtains, carved satinwood centre and pier tables, mirrors in carved satinwood frames, superb Louis XIV. clock and candelabras in gold and bronze, beautifully embroidered fire screens, Aubisson carpets, gilt chandelier with gold colored shades and brackets to match.

DINING-ROOM.—Elegantly carved sideboard, dining table, carved pedestal, sideboard, chairs in green morocco, carved cornices, splendid mirrors in richly carved frames, all black walnut, bronze and gilt chandeliers and brackets, green brocatel curtains, antique clock, velvet tapestry carpet.

PARLOR.—Carved rosewood furniture, centre table, Aubisson carpet, green and silver white curtains, elegant mantel mirror, bronze and gold chandeliers, with ruby shades and brackets to match.

LIBRARY.—Carved rosewood library table and other furniture, pedestal writing table, with drawer for Audubon birds, carved library arm chairs, carved pedestal and bronze statues, blue silk curtains, elegant bronze clock, the Tournament, figures to match, elegant bronze antique gas chandelier and brackets, choice books; Persian velvet carpet, &c., &c.

HALL.—Elegant carved chairs and table; prints in carved frames, carved walnut sofas, bronze gas fixtures, &c., &c.

CHAMBER, SECOND FLOOR.—Elegant rosewood furniture en suite; psyche glass, brocatel curtains; marble-top centre and side tables; velvet and tapestry carpets; mirrors in rosewood and gilt frames; gilt clocks, rosewood toilet tables with marble top; table de nuit, &c., &c.

BOUDOIR.—Rosewood furniture in rose-colored brocatel; curtains rose color; mirrors in carved rosewood frames; Aubisson carpets, &c.

THIRD FLOOR.—Elegant satinwood chamber furniture in blue en suite do., do.; black oak in green do.; rosewood in blue do.

HALL.—Inlaid rosewood table, sofas, &c., brocatel curtains, carved cornices, &c., &c.

SPARE-ROOM.—Rosewood canopy bedsteads, centre table, chairs, psyche glass, sofas, &c.; velvet tapestry carpeting, mirrors, &c., &c.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sandstone-front residence No. 218 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London Terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement are a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, casters, spoons, forks, liquor-chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and hall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fanteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretaries, rosewood piano seven-octave, fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., 18 pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the house.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE—All made to order and of the best materials, rich chandeliers, real Brussels carpet, damask curtains, piano-forte &c. COLE & CHILTON will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 211 10th-st., near 2d-av., all the furniture contained in the above house, which has been in use less than a year, and is now in perfect order, consisting of elegant carved rosewood sofas, tête-à-tête and chairs en suite, rich Brussels carpet, carved rosewood sideboards, rich chandeliers, rosewood book-cases, superior rosewood piano-forte, extra large pier mirrors, damask window curtains, dining-tables, centre-tables, wardrobes, floor and hall oil-cloth, pure hair mattresses, spring mattresses, rich toilet sets, &c., and the usual variety of bedroom furniture. The house is completely furnished throughout, in a costly manner, and of the best materials. Catalogues can be had at the house on the morning of sale, or at the Auctioneer's office, No. 45 Nassau-st., on Monday.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, Dec. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—An entire stock of jewelry, comprising every article usually found in a first class retail store. The sale will be without reserve, by order of the Assignee, consisting of fine gold bracelets, buckles, seals, crosses, &c.; sleeve buttons, cameo and mosaic works, armlets, detached lever, jeweled, ladies' lepine. English silver detached levers, do. hunting cases, fob chains of every variety, gold pencils, lockets, watch hooks, seal-stone Mosaic ear-rings, cameos, &c.; pins rings, 18-carat solid chased do., eye-glasses, plated ware, cake baskets, casters, tea spoons, &c.; spectacles, table spoons, dessert and salt do., corals, combs, thimbles, gold and silver knives and forks, butter do., spoons of every description, with other valuable articles.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

GREAT HOLIDAY AUCTION SALE OF superb Paris, Chinese and Japanese fancy goods, fine table cutlery, glass and China ware, silver ware, &c. Also a splendid assortment of ladies', gentlemen's and children's furs, by IRVING & WATKINS, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway. All the goods are of the most costly description and recent importation. This sale affords an excellent opportunity for every one to purchase beautiful holiday presents at very low prices, as the sale is to be positive and peremptory. The rooms will be thrown open to the public for exhibition on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. The sale of the furs commences each morning at 10½ o'clock. The fancy goods in the evening at precisely 7½ o'clock.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

EZRA LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—AT THE MERchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Louisiana State 5s, payable in 1872.
$4,000 City of Memphis 6 per cent. Bonds, interest July and January.
$10,000 City of Alton 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable annually 1st March.
$10,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg 2d mort. 7 per c. Bonds.
375 shares Norwich and Worcester R. R. Co....$100 each.
25 shares Trenton Iron Company, (Peter Cooper, President,)....$100 each.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, ALL THE FINE furniture in residence No. 116 West 15th-st., consisting of parlor and bedroom furniture; also, a large assortment of kitchen ware, the whole comprising an assortment worthy the attention of housekeepers and the trade. Also, a fine rosewood piano-forte, 7 octave, in good order. Sale positive, rain or shine.
HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, BY ORDER OF G. B. LENT, Assignee, on FRIDAY, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock, at Schenck's machinery depot, No. 163 Greenwich-st., New-York, all the machinery, stock in trade and property, late of A. L. ACKERMAN, now in said store, consisting of steam engines, Woodworth planers, iron planing machines, lathes, boring machines, belting, &c. Terms cash, in bankable money.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory vs. Wissmann and others, and Wissmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on THURSDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
(Next term opens Jan. 2.)

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, gives private instruction to each pupil, and guarantees to train all timid or trembling out of any hand, so that the longer words may be written easily and rapidly without lifting the pen. One $5 seat vacant. Boys prepared for business.

$1 FOR TEN LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—Such an opportunity will never again be presented to the ladies and gentlemen, misses and lads of New-York. Enter your names THIS DAY at No. 362 Broadway. The New Hall, No. 900 Broadway, will be opened in a few days. Private instruction given.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN QUALIFIED TO teach Latin, Greek and Mathematics, will hear of a good situation, in a select school near the City, by addressing WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal of High School, Hackensack, N. J., stating terms, which must be moderate.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE.—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal—opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. G. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. Nassau-st., up stairs.

LAND WARRANTS.

S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1¼ Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR DAILY SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange:

$5,000 Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula Railroad 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Sacramento City 10 ⅌ cent. Funded Loan Bonds.
$2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Sacramento City 8 ⅌ cent. Bonds, due 1863.
$5,000 Brooklyn City 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds, due 1881.
$2,500 Black River and Utica Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Milwaukee and Beloit Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.
$7,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Madison City 8 ⅌ cent Bonds.
$10,000 Lexington City 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
$12,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 10 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
$23,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Terra Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ⅌ cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.

Also the following notes of hand transferred to John Mackenzie. (For particulars see catalogue.)

50 shares Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Co..$100 each
1 share Academy of Music....$1000 each
30 shares Brooklyn Athenæum and Reading Room....$25 each
100 shares Watertown and Rome Railroad....$100 each
25 shares Black River and Utica Railroad....$100 each
100 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad....$100 each
100 shares Brunswick Land Company....$100 each
20 shares Cumberland Coal Company....$100 each
100 shares Prismatic Turning Company....$10 each
1 share Virginia Steamship Company....$100 each
30 shares Firemen's Insurance Company....$17 each
10 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company...$25 each
100 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Company....$20 each
30 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co....$20 each
30 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Company....$50 each
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co....$100 each

Securities received in addition to the catalogue during every sale. Next regular sale TO-MORROW (Tuesday.) Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other securities every day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private, and at the Board of Brokers, on commission. Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans negotiated, and Dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTION OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

Having reliable correspondents, will collect paper payable at all accessible points in the United States and Canadas at a commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent., and proceeds delivered to our customers promptly on the day received.

Our firm will continue to be represented at the Stock Exchange Board, and will attend promptly to all orders for the purchase and sale of bonds and stocks. Our transactions at the Board being strictly on commission, we are enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders.

References—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND,
IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS,
No. 1 Wall-street,
Will receive orders for the sale and purchase of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

PARTIES HOLDING COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitowoc and Mississippi Railroad Company, and of the Bonds of the villages of Manitowoc and Menasha, Wisconsin, will present the same to Messrs. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys, No. 69 Wall-st. Parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the bonds of this Company, except those numbered from one to fifty inclusive, as all others have been surreptitiously obtained; and also against purchasing any of the Village Bonds of the village of Menasha, Wisconsin, numbered from one to twenty six inclusive, as the same were improperly delivered, the Company having received no consideration therefor.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of twelve Directors and transaction of other business, and especially to authorize an increase of the capital stock under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed April 15, 1857. By order of the Board. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

TRANSFER AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, No. 45 WILLIAM-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1857.—The transfer books of the State of Illinois will close on the 11th inst., and will remain closed until Jan. 1, 1858, preparatory to the payment of interest due at that date. It is desirable that all stock should be transferred on the books of the State to parties entitled to the interest, as it is only to persons appearing as stockholders upon the books that interest can be paid.
MORRIS KETCHUM, Transfer Agent.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE ON THE 1ST proximo, in this City, on Buffalo city six percent. Bonds, Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company's six per cent. Bonds, and also the interest due on the 1st current on San Francisco city seven per cent. School Bonds, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE OUTSTANDING $929,500, of the 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, which were due 1st Nov., ult., will be paid at the Broadway Bank in this City, on and after the 10th inst.
ELI PERRY.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, 1857, ON the Bonds of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company, No. 1 Hanover-st., on and after that date.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 18, 1857.
A. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 69 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE DELAWARE and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, Dec. 7, 1857. The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.
The transfer-books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order, GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 6 Wall-st., Dec. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 3d day of December, 1857. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. McLEAN, Sec'y.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE HAVRE:
Arago, Saturday, Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday, Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday, Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday, M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday, M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday, April 3.	Arago, Tuesday, April 6.
Arago, Saturday, May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton, Saturday, May 29.	Arago, Tuesday, June 1.
	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin.$130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin.800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin 400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20......1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4......1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18......1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 30.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wed'day, Jan. 6, 1858.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wed'y, Jan 13, 1858.
AFRICA, Shann, leaves N. York Wednes'y, Jan. 20, 1858.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and Passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock. The EUROPA will sail on the 23d Dec.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin....$80 | Second Cabin....$50
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star. Dec. 26.	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel. Sat'y, Jan. 23	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin....$130 | Second Cabin....$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 9.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND MEMPHIS, TENN.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent and very fast-going steamer NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 19. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE make regular trips to Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may be had by applying as above.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8, to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4, N. R. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
The FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, 19th December.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS EVERY DAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.
With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following
LIST OF PRESENTS.

Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets. Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.

Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.

Orders from the country executed with dispatch.
Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.
Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and retail store, No. 677 Broadway,
D. W. EVANS, }
J. H. PRESTON. } La Farge Buildings.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.
9½ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
6¼ P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11½ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11¾ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P.M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS FOR A STATE ARSENAL.—Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of December, at the office of the Commissary General, corner of Elm and White sts., New York, for the work and materials of a State Arsenal to be erected on the corner of 7th-av. and 35th-st., New-York. The work will be let as a whole or in five separate contracts, viz.: masonry, carpentry, iron, slating, and plumbing; the last to include tinning and gas fitting. Ample security will be required from the contractors, and such as the Commissioners will approve. The contracts will be awarded within three days after the expiration of the time in which the bids are to be received and the person or persons to whom the said contract or contracts are awarded will be required to enter into contract within two days after such award is made by the Commissioners. Plans, specifications, and forms and terms of contracts, proposals, &c., may be examined at the office of CLEVELAND & BACKUS BROTHERS, Architects, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 33 Wall-st.
B. F. BRUCE, }
FREDERICK TOWNSEND, } Commissioners.
J. H. HOBART WARD, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1857.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING THE U. S. ASSAY OFFICE WITH ACID.—Sealed proposals will be received at U. S. Assay Office, New-York, until 10 A. M. of the 12th day of December next, for the supply of Nitric and Sulphuric Acid for one year from the first day of January, 1858, in such quantities and at such times as the undersigned may direct. The Nitric Acid, of which probably not less than five hundred thousand pounds will be required, to be pure, and of the strength of 39° Beaume; the Sulphuric Acid, of which a less amount will be needed, to be Commercial Oil of Vitriol marking 66°. The proposals will state the price per pound at which the bidder will deliver the acid at the Assay Office, and will be indorsed "Proposals for supplying the U. S. Assay Office with Acid." Bidders are invited to attend the opening of the proposals at 12 o'clock M., on the day first above-mentioned.
S. F. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent.
U. S. ASSAY OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 24, 1857.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—MR. BENJ. MARSH having made an assignment to me on the 3d of September last, of all his goods, debts and effects for the benefit of all his creditors, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against him at that date to present the same to me for settlement, and all persons indebted to him are requested to pay the amounts due him to me at my office No. 26 Spruce-st.
AUSTIN MELVIN, Assignee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON WORTH MONUMENT will meet in room No. 8 City Hall on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 P. M., to examine the bills rendered for articles furnished the City on the occasion of the Inauguration of the Monument. All persons having claims against the Committee are requested to present their bills on or before TUESDAY the 8th inst., to the Secretary of the Committee, in room No. 8 City Hall.
PETER CRAWFORD, Ch'n. Com. of Arrangements.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) } No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC IS CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating twenty Bonds of the State of Michigan for the sum of one thousand dollars each, bearing 6 per cent. per annum, and numbered respectively: 103, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 184, 185, 186 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, No. 49 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES—NO. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of January next interest will be added, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, from the 7th day of September last to the date of payment. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver of Taxes.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—NO. 106 BEDFORD-ST.; lot 34x80; two houses; range, gas, &c.; rent $750; price $7,000, if taken within a week; two-thirds may remain at 6 per cent.; 20 brown-stone houses at reduced prices; 20 country-seats; exchanges made for either, and some cash. Apply to ALVAH BEEBE & CO., No. 195 Broadway.

1,000 ACRES OF LAND NEAR HASTINGS, MINNESOTA.—Shares in the towns of Crow Wing and Little Falls; lots and land at Superior City, Wis., and $20,000 of first-class mortgages (satisfactory evidence given) on western property, drawing 4 per cent. per month for sale or trade. M. C. SMITH, at S. COCKROFT'S, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERICAN families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses, West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 526 Broome-st., to a respectable family. Has gas, bath, range, &c., and in good order. Apply to JOHN McWHINEY No. 48 Howard-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 21½ SCAMMEL-ST., FOUR NICE rooms; one is a kitchen, part cellar, and attic, and gas; $9 25 a month to a small genteel family. Inquire at No. 114 Essex-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET WITH SECOND and third floors, at No. 448 Water-st.; large, well-lighted rooms, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 234 South-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COTTAGE WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, without children, desire, about the 1st of February, a small, neat cottage, at a moderate rent, in the neighborhood of the Fulton-avenue Railroad, Brooklyn. Part of the furniture of present occupants would be bought, should it suit. Address, giving terms, &c., A. L. M., *Times* office.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FOUR-STORY STONE-front house, near Madison-square. Price $17,000; mortgage $10,000. A house worth $4,000 to $6,000 in the City or neighborhood, will be taken in exchange. Address with particulars Box No. 1,540 Post-Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FURNISHED house, until 1st of May, or an unfurnished one on a lease in the upper part of the City. Address P. O., box No. 2,668.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—HENRY MACKANESS PROWITT and SARAH JANE his wife, SARAH E. M. PROWITT, LEONARD R. KIPP and ANNA PROWITT KIPP his wife, against WASHINGTON RODMAN and MARY RODMAN his wife, Thomas W. Chrystie and Elizabeth L. Chrystie his wife, Emma Tucker, Richard W. Montgomery and Swan Schuyler Montgomery his wife, William H. Barvey and Margaret his wife, Mary E. P. Quintard, Juliet Barvey, Ellen Harvey, Annie Harvey, Edmund Harvey, Thomas Mackaness Harvey, Mary Harvey Calam Veach, Sarah Elizabeth Calam, Emma Louisa Calam, Theodore H. Calam, Churchill J. Cambreleng, and the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.—To the above defendants Ellen Harvey, Annie Harvey, Edmund Harvey and Thomas Mackaness Harvey: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 18 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 7, A. D., 1857.
S. CAMBRELENG, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of September, 1857.
n30-1aw6wM* S. CAMBRELENG, Plt'ffs' Att'y.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF STEUBEN.—BARTHOLOMEW SKAATS, Plaintiff, against SAMUEL HALLETT, and ANN E. HALLETT, his wife, Oliver Wetmore, Augustus Wetmore, Edmund A. Wetmore, Henry A. Wetmore, Marcellus Massey, Joseph Pettit, Jr., Stephen K. Rathbone, Receiver of the Bank of the Republic of Providence, Rhode Island; Amos Robbins, Eli Robbins, John Thompson, of South Kingston, Rhode Island; Joshua Fitch, Jr., and Ludyah Robinson, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants Samuel Hallett, Ann E. Hallett, Stephen K. Rathbone, Receiver of the Bank of the Republic of Providence, Rhode Island; and John Thompson, of South Kingston, Rhode Island: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the county of Steuben, at the village of Bath in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 31, 1857.
B. SKAATS, Plaintiff in person,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint mentioned in foregoing summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of Steuben County on the 21st day of November, 1857. B. SKAATS, Plaintiff.
n30-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF STEUBEN.—THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND COMPANY OF THE SENECA COUNTY BANK, Plaintiffs, against SAMUEL HALLETT and ANN E. HALLETT his wife, MARCELLUS MASSEY, JOSEPH PETTIT, Jr., STEPHEN K. RATHBONE, Receiver of the Bank of the Republic; AMOS ROBBINS, ELI ROBBINS, JOHN THOMPSON, of South Kingston, R. I., and JOSHUA FITCH, Jr., Defendants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants, SAMUEL HALLETT and ANN E. HALLETT his wife, STEPHEN K. RATHBONE Receiver of the Bank of the Republic and JOHN THOMPSON, of South Kingston, R. I.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Steuben, at the village of Bath, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 29, 1857.
B. SKAATS, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
The said complaint in above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Steuben County on the 2d day of November, 1857.
n9-1aw6wM* B. SKAATS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—THADDEUS SHERMAN, Jr., plaintiff, against CHAUNCEY N. SHIPMAN, defendant.—To the above-named defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 16 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 10th day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1857.
HADLEY, STERLING & THAYER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1857.
HADLEY, STERLING & THAYER.
n9-1aw6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL B CAMPBELL, Executor of SAMUEL STARKWEATHER, deceased, against BERNARD SHERIDAN, HENRY A. WARREN and ELLEN, his wife, HENRY B. SWAZEY and EMILY his wife, HENRY BUCK and HENRY SMITHSON.—Summons for relief—(com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 21, 1857.
VAN BUREN & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 23d day of October, 1857.
VAN BUREN & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n23 1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY SAILOR and JOHN R. SANK against JOHN B. KOMPF—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and two dollars and ninety-five cents, with interest from the 5th day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1857.
VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in said Clerk's Office on the 28th day of November, 1857.
VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
Plaintiffs' Attorney's,
n30-1aw6wM No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

HUDSON COUNTY—SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—EDWIN A. STEVENS, CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON and RICHARD S. CONOVER, Executors of JOHN C. STEVENS, deceased.—Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.—Dated this 27th day of November, A. D., 1857.—On application of the above-named Executors, it is ordered that said Executors give public notice to the creditors of the estate of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Hoboken City *Standard* and New-York *Times* for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said Executors. By order. E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.
n30-1aw2mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PARKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, in 16th-st., near 3d-av., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated Nov. 24, 1857.
n30-1aw6mM* IRA A. KIMBALL, JR., Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRISTED, late of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, clergyman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 20, 1857.
WILLIAM E. SEDGWICK,
je22-1aw6mM* Administrator with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. S. CARPENTIER, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 18, 1857. PHILIP C. SIMMONS, Administrator.
jy20-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMY HAUXHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of W. H. Parsons & Co., commission paper merchants, No. 16 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March next.—Dated New-York, August 29, 1857.
au31-1aw6mM* DANIEL GRIFFIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED A. HILL, late of Yarmouth, in the State of Maine, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the store of WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 24, 1857.
o26-1aw6mM* ARTHUR CHILD, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN DEEN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament, and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of which JOHN DEEN, deceased, died intestate, at his store, No. 78 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1857. JOHN L. DEEN,
o19-1aw6mM* Executor and Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiff, against OSER MYER, BENJAMIN LEVY, JACOB A. LEVY, and ABRAHAM LEVY, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and one dollars, with interest from the fourth day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 12, 1857. STOUTENBURGH & MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-street.
The abovementioned complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1857.
STOUTENBURGH & MILLER,
n16-1aw12wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT V. R. SCHUYLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Tomlinson, Walden & Brigham, No. 4 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 21, 1857.
o12-1aw6mM* KATE M. SCHUYLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW S. NORWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to CARLISLE NORWOOD, at his office, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1857.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, }
ANDREW G. NORWOOD, } Executors.
je8-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. 56 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated, May 21, 1857.
ANN SUYDAM, }
JOHN SCHENCK, } Administrators.
my25-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL LOUNSBURY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. 5 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated Oct. 31, 1857.
WASHINGTON DURBROW, Administrator,
n2-1aw6mM*

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For Purifying the Blood. This is a purely Vegetable Extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to ruin the constitution. Thousands have been cured by it, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Beware of spurious imitations, which bear the same relation to it as the counterfeit does to the genuine dollar. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.
WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.
Doctor WATSON'S new work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. MORTON'S INJECTION FOR GONORRHŒA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of internal medicines. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence, and will find it all that is represented. Price $1. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, No. 374 Grand-st., and 362 Hudson-st.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; office No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 9 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and Female Sexual Weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PIANOS!
SOEBELER & SCHMIDT, Piano-forte Manufacturers,
No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.
A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT.
from ordinary rates for CASH. Parties about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Pianos before buying elsewhere.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—THE highest premium awarded by the American Institute in 1855, 1856, and 1857! The Gold Medal Premium has this year been awarded to the Pianos of SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st., New-York, over those sent from Boston, Albany and Troy, as well as many others from this City. For strength and sweetness combined, the pianos of these gentlemen have never been surpassed. They are full, soft and rich, yet forcible, and easy to the touch. In external appearance, too, they are second to none, being highly finished, and elegant in form. In short, they are thoroughly excellent, and the public has already seconded the decision of the judges.
SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 452 Broome-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREAT CHANCE.—ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEwood, grand diagonal piano, cost $500, made by one of the best makers, and warranted; been used a few months and in perfect order. Will be sold for $200. Can be seen No. 141 9th-st.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 666 Broadway. H. WARREN.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 24-st., corner of 2d-av., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 5.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '67	110	10 Harlem Railroad	9
3,000 Tenn. St 6s, '90	83¾	20 do ... b30	9
2,000 Missouri State 6s	78¾	350 do	8½
2,000 do	78½	50 Reading R. R.	51
2,000 N.Y.S.6s,'72,ex in	100	300 do ... s10	51
10,000 Ill. Cen.R.R.Bs.	84	300 do ... s15	51⅛
1,000 do	83½	200 do ... c	51¾
3,000 T.H. & Alt. 1st M.	62	565 do	52
4,000 Gal &Chi.2dM.B.	80	5 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	73½
1,000 H. R. R.R. 3d Mt.	53	11 do	73¾
10 Bank State N. Y.	90	50 M. So. & N. Ia.R.R	19
10 Ocean Bank	70	100 do ... b30	18½
32 do	71	300 do	18½
26 Nassau Bank	75	100 do	18¾
35 Market Bank	90	250 do	18
37 Union Bank	100¼	100 do ... s10	18½
10 Metropolitan Bank	95	105 Panama Railroad	92
100 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	32¼	50 do ... s10	92
100 do ... s30	32	50 do ... b60	93
10 Pa. Mail S. Co	69	5 C. C. & Cin. R.R.	97½
50 Cum. Coal Co	9½	40 C. & Toledo R. R.	42¾
250 do	9¼	350 do	42½
200 do	9	200 do	42
50 Penn. Coal Co	60½	100 do	42¼
125 N. Y. Cen. R.R.opg	72	100 do ... s10	42
50 do ... opg	72¼	500 do ... b3	42½
100 do ... opg	72½	100 do	43
50 do. 1 day af. opg	72¼	71 Chi. & R. I. R.	72½
50 do ... s30	71¼	250 do ... s10	72½
450 Erie Railroad	16¾	50 do	72½
200 do ... s10	16½	50 do ... s30	73
200 do	16¾	25 do	72½
200 do	16⅝	200 La C. & Mil. R.	11
150 do ... b3	17	75 do	11¼
200 do ... c	17	5 do	11½
50 Harlem R. R. pfd.	20		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction to-day by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 New-York State 6s ... Int. added	109½
$3,000 Brooklyn City 6s ... Int. added	89
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. .. Int. added	7
$3,000 Sacramento 7s ... Int. added	48½@49½
$50 Union Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856	44
$630 Great West. Marine Ins. Scrip of 1857	43
150 shares Brunswick Land Co	4½
40 shares North River Ins. Co	146½
40 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co	97½
20 shares Bull's Head Bank	74

Also, the following by S. DRAPER:

$3,000 New-York and Harlem 7s ... Int. added	65
$3,000 New-York & Harlem 2d Mort. Int. added	51
$2,000 California 7s ... Int. added	64
$2,000 Milwaukee and Beloit 6s ... Int. added	25
$5,000 Ohio and Mississippi 8s ... Int. added	37
$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton 7s ... Int. added	60
$4,000 Missouri 6s ... Int. added	76
20 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co	83
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	83¾
10 shares North Am. Fire Ins. Co	98½
5 shares Bank of America	98
47 shares Phenix Bank	93
15 shares Rome and Watertown R. R.	34

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	109½	75 Erie Railroad ... s10	17
2,000 Cali. State 7s, '75	68½	100 do	16¾
4,000 Missouri St. 6s	78½	100 do ... s30	16¾
1,000 Virginia 6s	86	300 do ... b3	17¼
12,000 E.R.3dm b.'83.b3	67	100 do	17¼
11,000 Ill. Cent. RR. bs.	83	50 do ... s3	17¼
1,000 Mich.C.Sp.c.1stm. Sk F.Cnv.Bs.	83	85 Reading Railroad	51¼
50 Cumberl'd Coal Co.	9¼	130 do	51½
34 Del. & Hd. Can Co.	104	100 Hudson River R.b30	20
25 N. Y. Cent. R.p.&c.	73	100 Chic.&Rk.Is.RR.s10	72¼
50 do ... opg	73	50 do ... b10	72½
300 M. So. & N. Ia. R.	18	11 do	72¼
100 do ... b10	18	50 La Crosse & Mil. RR.	11¼
670 do	17¾	50 Harlem R. R. Pref.	20
100 do	17¾	15 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	73
		65 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	42¾

MONDAY, Dec. 7—A. M.

We stated a few days since that the United States Treasury balances at the close of November were down to $7,328,451. At the close of June last they were $20,159,011. The sum of $12,830,560 would appear to have been expended, in addition to the whole revenues of the first five months of the current fiscal year. The revenues from Customs at New-York were $15,173,257; at other ports about $7,000,000. These items make up $35,003,817, or an average of $7,000,000 per month spent for the public service. In this we make no account of the Land revenue, on the one hand, nor the purchase of Public Stocks, to which this revenue is specifically pledged, on the other. The ordinary budget for the whole fiscal year is little short of $84,000,000, and it will not, in the main, be reduced by the new Congress this side the 30th June. The deficiency, therefore, assuming a liberal estimate for the Customs under the reduced scale of duties and now constantly-decreasing entries, will be something like *twenty millions of dollars*; say—

Expenditures of the year		$84,000,000
Customs	$44,000,000	
Last year's balance	20,000,000—	64,000,000
Apparent deficiency by June 30		$20,000,000

The deficiency is brought suddenly home to the Department. The commercial panic, since the close of August, has cut short the Customs more than one-half. The receipts at New-York in September, October and November, were only $4,239,308. The same months last year yielded $9,838,274. Well-advised parties here do not calculate on more than $5,000,000, (possibly six millions,) for December, January and February. The same months last year yielded $12,036,597. The remaining months of the fiscal year will probably run better, by comparison, though these, it will be borne in mind, were light last year; the Import trade then awaiting the New Tariff.

The deficiency is already upon the Secretary, and will have to be met at once. He has subject to draft to-day not exceeding six millions dollars, including his Mint and Assay funds. The emergency again raises the important question of the capabilities of the Sub-Treasury for other useful and popular ends than the mere receipt and disbursement of the Government revenues. A similar question came up in December, 1854, when the pressure in this City was turned by the action of the Treasury Department on the Public Stocks of the United States. There was much good accomplished then. It also recurred on the 1st July last, when the disbursements of the Department were wisely and efficiently conformed to the increased Custom-House payments under the New Tariff. And again and more recently in the panic of September and October, when the Secretary directed his whole energies to the relief of the pressure, and disbursed from his New-York office eight millions of Gold in excess of his receipts. That his efforts were not seconded in the proper spirit by the Associated Banks of this City and failed to turn the pressure in season, was not the fault of the Government. The relief was all that could have been asked from that quarter. It is now felt in the enhanced Specie strength of the New-York banks. They hold $13,000,000 more; the Sub-Treasury, at New-York alone, $8,000,000 less, than this time last year. But the point now to be made relates to the Currency and Exchange capabilities of the Sub-Treasury, in connection with the cost of borrowing money for the public service, in anticipation of revenue. The people would like to give circulation to ten or twenty millions in Treasury Notes, one or two years to run, free of charge to the Government. The merchant would like such bills as a medium of exchange all over the Union. They had a trial of them during the Mexican War, and we agree with the *United States Economist* that the Secretary made a mistake in funding the issue at that time in a twenty-year loan. The Notes would have been absorbed through the Custom-House in three or four years after the peace, and the interest and premium since paid would have been saved to the Government. The objections to this simple form of Treasury obligation, cheap in itself and equally convenient to the Department and the public, will probably come from some few of the large Banks—the same that have shown an utter incapacity to direct either the domestic or foreign exchanges of the country—and from the advocates of a National Funded Debt. These last favor the funding system because it affords a sound Public Stock, free from all local taxation, and a Stock which, at no distant day, may be bought up by the Government at a great premium. But with the Independent Treasury in operation, which recognizes nothing but Gold and Silver, or the Bills of the Treasury Department, in its receipts and disbursements, and with the almost certain prospect that the revenues of the Government will, in a year or two, again overtake and exceed its expenditures, there is no necessity for laying the foundation of another National Debt; and without disguising our own views of the subject, we believe that now is the time *for assimilating the Sub-Treasury, as near as may be, to a controlling power over the Currency and Exchanges of the country.* The abandonment of the constitutional obligations of the Federal Government on this subject, twenty years ago, has never been recompensed by the State Banking System, and there is nothing in the recent conduct of this system to induce the hope that it ever will be.

The private advices from England, in the mail by the *America*, which were received here on Saturday morning, are of varied interest, and induce a strong anxiety to learn the nature of the next accounts, hourly looked for by the *Baltic*. The week the Boston steamer sailed was evidently one of even greater concern to the American trade than the one that preceded it, in which the Bank Charter was extended. The embarrassment of Mr. PEABODY's house was not finally determined until a late hour on Friday, 20th November. The terms and extent of relief by the Bank of England had been arranged by the Court of Directors the day before, but the final acceptance of the Security by the Bank was made dependent upon the guarantee of Mr. PEABODY's friends and other parties, including two of the Joint-Stock Banks interested in his going through. The amount asked for was £800,000, and we learn through several channels that the guaranty was obtained. Most of the financial letters from London speak quite confidently in reporting that the worst of the panic had been turned. The trade letters from Liverpool are less cheerful, though everything depended on the course of affairs in London. The better news from this side carried out by the *Baltic* was heartily welcomed, and this would be followed by still more acceptable evidences of recovery on this side by the *Persia* and the *Arabia*. The Bank of England was moving actively to the relief of the pressure. It expanded its mercantile discounts thirty-seven millions dollars, or £7,500,000 sterling, in the fortnight. The line is now up to £30,299,270, an increase of about £9,000,000 since the 1st October. The Charter limit to the Note issues of the establishment had been exceeded £2,000,000, of which, however, the sum of £1,100,000 in Notes was unemployed. The Bullion in the issue department stood on the 18th of November £6,079,595, and this will probably prove the minimum report of the crisis. The exchanges with the Continent and with the United States had been fairly turned, and the arrivals from Australia were beginning to be felt. The drain for Ireland continued. That for Scotland had ceased. The suspension of Specie payments on the Notes of the Bank would seem to be out of the question, even if the charter limit of issue should be exceeded five millions sterling. The proportions of security, not the security itself, are temporarily disturbed under the new arrangement. Every note put out is fully represented and amply secured in the Issue Department. The conduct and power for good of this great moneyed establishment in a crisis like the present forcibly illustrate the influence of the strong arm of the Government in directing the finances of the country.

We subjoin our usual monthly comparative tables of the Import, Export and Specie movement at and from New-York for the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$18,120,000	$15,523,000
February	24,501,000	15,964,000
March	20,074,000	20,146,000
April	20,279,000	19,963,000
May	17,634,000	18,283,000
June	14,969,000	17,704,000
July	35,295,000	25,477,000
August	19,979,000	26,816,000
September	16,042,000	15,225,000
October	11,931,000	13,731,000
November	10,390,000	14,147,000
Total 11 months	$209,214,000	$199,979,000
Foreign Specie	11,613,000	1,567,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$4,544,000	$5,258,000
February	5,399,000	5,409,000
March	7,904,000	8,044,000
April	5,162,000	5,229,000
May	6,047,000	5,563,000
June	5,395,000	8,273,000
July	4,274,000	6,901,000
August	4,289,000	5,613,000
September	4,219,000	7,045,000
October	6,492,000	6,130,000
November	5 246,000	7,542,000
Total 11 months	$58,971,000	$71,007,000
Foreign reëxported	9,729,000	3,763,000
Together	$68,700,000	$74,770,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$1,308,000	$105,000
February	1,832,000	1,204,000
March	2,175,000	2,584,000
April	3,555,000	3,262,000
May	5,789,000	3,813,000
June	7,939,000	4,301,000
July	3,628,000	5,278,000
August	6,272,000	3,202,000
September	990,000	3,729,000
October	297,000	4,997,000
November	3,239,000	2,956,000
Total 11 months	$37,024,000	$35,441,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
Produce of U. S.	$58,971,000	$71,007,000
Foreign reëxported	9,729,000	3,763,000
Specie	37,024,000	35,441,000
Total all exports	$105,724,000	$110,211,000
Decreased exports in 1857		$4,487,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$4,537,378	$3,683,656
February	5,117,260	3,592,588
March	3,752,184	4,405,022
April	3,301,607	2,973,385
May	1,907,289	2,447,157
June	677,811	3,576,198
July	6,987,019	5,401,544
August	3,946,830	5,284,118
September	[illegible]	3,702,199
October	867,534	3,391,231
November	1,121,792	2,774,844
Total 11 months	$34,466,676	$43,231,932

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1857.		1856.	
Jan. 13	$1,269,177	Jan. 12	$637,705
Jan. 28	1,168,510	Jan. 13	1,189,364
Feb. 14	1,096,546	Jan. 29	643,446
Feb. 27	1,260,136	Jan. 30	881,960
March 17	1,004,956	Feb. 13	247,989
March 28	1,137,128	Feb. 14	1,023,026
April 14	1,229,236	Feb. 27	1,140,206
April 29	1,489,060	Feb. 28	329,509
May 15	1,707,527	March 14	272,583
May 28	1,658,072	March 15	1,219,058
June 16	1,930,376	March 28	1,261,272
June 29	1,852,868	March 31	40,487
July 12	1,821,676	April 16	1,458,502
July 27	1,458,043	April 30	1,960,182
Aug. 12	1,241,055	May 17	1,687,916
Sept. 3	1,593,557	May 30	1,791,197
Oct. 4	1,268,734	June 14	1,951,721
Oct. 16	1,664,200	June 27	2,270,868
Nov. 4	1,464,457	July 14	1,705,301
Nov. 16	1,176,086	July 15	85,000
Nov. 29	1,744,572	July 27	1,649,896
Total	$29,935,968	Aug. 14	1,473,876
		Aug. 29	1,465,157
		Sept. 14	1,607,658
		Sept. 27	1,807,146
		Oct. 12	1,688,138
		Oct. 29	1,681,967
		Nov. 13	1,626,507
		Nov. 16	127,051
		Nov. 29	1,830,220
		Total	$36,838,100

Decrease in receipts from California	$6,902,132
Increase in receipts from Europe	10,046,000
Net increase of Specie at New-York	$3,143,868

The Custom House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the month of November were completed Saturday afternoon. They afford the following exhibit of the Import entries of the month:

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$2,792,185
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	5,821,588
Free Goods	1,776,384
Total entries of Foreign Goods	$10,390,157
Against November, 1856	14,146,795
Decreased entries	$3,756,638

There was also entered during the month Foreign Coin and Bullion to the value of $3,027,803, against $321,750 same month last year. The value of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse during the month is $3,152,316, or less by $2,669,272 than the amount which went into Warehouse.

The Export clearances of the month were

In Domestic Produce		$5,245,599
Foreign Goods reëxported		1,580,883
Specie		3,239,231
Total		$10,065,713
Against November, 1856:		
In Domestic Produce	$7,541,595	
Foreign Goods reëxported	257,755	
Specie	2,955,839—	10,755,189
Decrease of all Exports, November, 1857		$689,476

The Foreign Trade at this port during the last week shows a total entry of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods' table in our last paper, of $1,724,282 against $3,651,759 the same week last year. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,257,618 against $1,862,207 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie, $1,808,750, (of which $1,761,500 went out by the *Atlantic* for England on Saturday,) against $64,928 same week last year. There was also sent, overland $611,000, to Boston for shipment by Cunard steamer on Wednesday last. The increase of Gold, as near as can be ascertained, during the week was:

From California	$1,744,572
From Europe	264,000
From Interior by Express	500,000
Disbursed from Sub-Treasury	438,777
Together	$2,947,349

This would leave an apparent gain to the Banks of $624,000, and increase the reserve, on the averages to be made up this afternoon, to, at least, *twenty-five millions dollars*. The probability is that the actual average will prove nearer *twenty-six millions*, the shipment *from* California having been counted the whole week, while that *to* Europe came out the last day of the **week**. The Sub-Treasury balance-sheet on Saturday afternoon, $3,966,342, against $4,395,219 at the close of the previous week.

The Bank movement of the week was remarkably quiet. The Country Currency Certificates now bear 6 ℘ cent. interest from 1st of December. The amount has been further reduced by voluntarily calling home part of the Country Circulation which had accumulated here, and on the retention of which the makers decline paying interest. Of the remaining Certificates about one-half is temporarily held by the depository of the City Corporation, the Shoe and Leather Bank, for the interest they carry, and that of the other half is withheld from use at the Clearing House from the same cause. The consequence is that a large portion of the daily settlements between the Banks is now made in Gold, or in Certificates of Gold held by the Bank of America for the Association. The export demand for Gold is quite active, and the Bullion Brokers had a busy week of it. The rate for English Coin improved to $4 91½ for Victoria sovereigns, and a fraction more was paid for assayed bar gold and large American Coin. French Coin in less demand. The closing rates for American Gold are 100¾@100½ buyers; 100⅝@ 100¾ sellers. The remittances to England by the packet on Saturday were chiefly in Gold, or in short-sight bills made against Gold. The same course will, probably, be adopted for the mail of Wednesday next, the Cunard steamer sailing direct from this port. The shipment of Saturday for England goes to

Palmer, McKillop, Dent & Co	$472,000
George Peabody & Co	115,000
Brown, Shipley & Co	164,000
Bank of Commerce Agents	50,000
Fielden, Brothers & Co	60,000
Baring, Brothers & Co	60,000
Kenneth, Down & Co	50,000
Still Brothers	62,000
Sundry Consignees	748,000
Together	$1,761,000

The recent receipts of Foreign Gold at this port, to the close of last week, amounted to $5,796,000. The amount returned in same direction is $5,344,000. The gain at Boston is a little larger, but the whole difference at both ports may be embraced within a million of dollars. That such would be the course of the unexpected Specie movement growing out of our October panic, few financial authorities doubted at the time. That the counter-movement has been hastened by the severity of the more recent money crisis in London is equally certain. And the probability now is, that owing to the unsettling of Produce as well as Bankers' credits by the failures in England, and the temporary depression in her markets for the American staples, Specie shipments hence will continue active until we shall have sent to England and France nearly double the sum recently withdrawn from them. As financial matters have turned on the other side, it is rather desirable that such should be the case. The two heavy shipments already made by the *Arabia* and *Atlantic* will do great good for all parties concerned in England, while this and the immediate shipment of as much more by the *Africa* and the succeeding direct steamer will do us no damage, in the present ample state of supply. On the contrary, the instant effect upon the markets on the other side will be worth all of seven millions to the price of American Cotton and Grain, and double the sum in the restoration of confidence to the export movement of these great staples through the Winter.

COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Nov. 21.	Nov. 28.	Dec. 5.
New-York Cent.	80 @ 80½	74⅜@75⅛	72½@73
Erie	17¼@ 17½	15¾@15⅞	17 @17⅛
Illinois Central	95¼@ 95⅜	94 @94⅜	90⅛@91
Ill. Cent. Bonds	89 @ 89¼	87 @87¼	83½@83
Reading	54 @ 54½	51 @52	51 @51⅛
Toledo	43⅛@ 43½	40¼@41⅛	42⅞@43
Galena	82 @ 82¼	77 @77⅛	72 @73
Rock Island	84 @ 84⅛	78 @78	72½@72¼
Panama	90 @ 90⅛	87 @87½	92 @92½
Delaware	102 @102¼	104¾@105	104 @104
Missouri Sixes	78⅛@ 78⅜	79⅛@79⅛	78¼@78⅛
Virginia Sixes	88 @ 88¼	89⅛@90	86⅛@86
Mich. Southern	22⅛@ 22¼	16⅞@16⅛	18 @17⅞
Mich. C. 8 ℘ cts.	84 @ 84¼	83 @83⅛	83 @83
La Crosse	13 @ 13¼	11 @11⅛	11⅛@11¼
Milwaukee	33 @ 34	31⅛@32	33 @32⅛

The Stock Market, toward the close of the week, was more or less influenced by the English financial accounts by the Halifax steamer. The course of prices was irregular, and the dealings generally without much spirit. After the distribution of the *America's* mail on Saturday morning, there were conflicting interpretations put upon the private letters, and the sellers against the Share list were disposed to increase their contracts. In the afternoon the market was steadier, particularly on the Cash bids. It will be noticed from the foregoing table that the fall since Saturday week is most decided in New-York Central, Rock Island and Galena. The non-dividend paying Road shares, after some fluctuations, close about the same. State Stocks are weaker. The following auction sales of Louisianas were made by Mr. MULLER on Saturday:

$25,000 La. 6 ℘ ct. Coupon Bonds, '93. Flat, 82@82¾
$10,000 La. 6 ℘ ct. Coupon Bonds, '93. Flat, 82¼
$17,000 La. 6 ℘ ct. Coupon Bonds, '94. Flat, 81¾

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℘ cent., to be paid on and after 26th inst. The transfers close on 21st inst.

The following discounts on Country money are quoted to us by Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., brokers, No. 9 Wall-street.

	℘ cent. disc't.		℘ cent. disc't.
New-York State	⅜@ ½	Va. Free Banks	5½@6
New-England	⅜@ ½	North Carolina	7 @7½
Rhode Island	3 @3½	South Carolina	4¼@4½
East Jersey	⅜@ ¾	Ohio,Ind.,Ky.,Mo.	2½@3
West Jersey	2½@3	Ind. Free Banks	8 @10
Philadelphia	2¼@2½	Ill. and Wis	7½@8
Interior Penn'a	3½@4	Canada	1½@2
Baltimore	3¾@4	Phila. Checks	2¼@2½
Interior Maryl'd	4½@5	Balt. Checks	3¼@4
Va. Old Banks	5½@6	Boston Checks	⅜@ ¾

American Gold—buying, ½; selling, ¾.

LAND WARRANTS.

Acres.	Buying Price.	Acres.	Selling Price.
160	76	160	80
120	65	120	70
80	75	80	80
40	60	40	90

The final result of the conferences among the City shareholders in the New-York Central Road was to recommend the substitution of the name of Mr. J. P. MOORE, on the ticket for new Directors to be voted for at Albany on Wednesday, for that of Mr. E. G. FAILE, who peremptorily declines to serve another year.

A misprint of *Havana* for *Holland* occurred in our table of the distribution of the Tobacco Crop of 1857 the other day. The export to Havana, which is inconsiderable, is included under the head of Spain.

Mr. GEORGE B. SATTERLEE, Broker, corner of Pine and William-streets, reports the sales of the following Fire Insurance shares:

	Asked.	Sales.		Asked.	Sales.
Ætna	105	101½	Knickerbocker	132	—
American	95	85	Lafayette	100	—
Arctic	95	—	Lamar	90	85
Astor	110	—	Lenox	90	90
Atlantic	125	—	Long Island	158	—
Beekman	110	103	Lorillard	116	112½
Bowery	155	—	Manhattan	130	—
Brevoort	90	87	Market	108	—
Broadway	114	110	Mechanics' & T.	130	130
Brooklyn	140	135	Mechanics'	92	—
Citizens'	170	—	Mercantile	110	108½
City	175	—	Merchants'	140	—
Clinton	105	100	Metropolitan	100	92
Columbia	86	84	Montauk	92	—
Commercial	108	—	Nassau	135	—
Commonwealth	100	90	National	175	—
Continental	100	95	N. Amsterdam	107	—
Corn Exchange	126	113½	New World	95	90
Eagle	140	—	N. Y. Equitable	155	—
East River	95	90	N. Y. Fire & M.	150	130
Empire City	118	110	Niagara Fire	145	135
Excelsior	106	98	N. American	110	105
Exchange	100	92	North River	139	—
Firemen's	144	—	Pacific	130	—
Fulton	108	106½	Park	102	95
Goodhue	85	—	Peter Cooper	105	—
Greenwich	135	—	Phenix	115	114
Grocers'	105	103	People's	95	90
Hamilton	65	—	Relief	115	113½
Hanover	105	—	Republic	90	—
Harmony	95	92½	Resolute	90	—
Home	145	125	Rutgers'	106	102
Hope	100	95	Security	100	—
Howard	160	—	St. Mark's	98	—
Humboldt	82	75	St. Nicholas	75	—
Indemnity	80	—	Stuyvesant	100	—
Irving	105	103	United States	139	—
Jefferson	165	—	Washington	150	145
Jersey	105	100	Williamsburg	116	112

Movement of Western Produce.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have taken the trouble to convert into money-value the decrease in the quantity of produce arriving at "tide water" since the opening of the canal, as compared with last year, from the statistics as given in the TIMES of the 27th ult., which, if you deem of interest, please publish:

306,587 barrels Flour	at	$5 00	$1,532,935
6,281,523 bushels Wheat	at	1 00	6,281,523
4,604,439 bushels Corn	at	75	3,453,330
2,620,438 bushels Oats	at	40	1,048,175
1,313,455 bushels Rye	at	75	985,091
418,417 bushels Barley	at	75	313,813
78,731 barrels Pork	at	16 00	1,259,696
30,520 barrels Beef	at	12 00	366,240
2,392,509 pounds Cheese	at	7	167,475
1,694,300 pounds Butter	at	16	271,088
6,456,300 pounds Lard	at	12	774,756
5,765,000 pounds Bacon	at	10	576,500
Total			$17,030,622

Need we look any further for the cause of our financial troubles than to this decrease alone?

Seventeen millions of dollars! worth of produce, equivalent to gold in paying our European indebtedness, arriving in this City during the Summer and Fall. What would it not have done toward paying off indebtedness and continuing confidence? Panic and distrust would not have been heard of. I say naught of the difference in the value of much of the produce really received here this year as compared with the last.

Does not this exhibition point to the quarter from whence our real relief is to come? Importing gold is but postponing payment. It will all have to be sent back, and more with it, unless we in earnest begin and continue to send forward produce. The mighty West is overburdened with it, but the difficulty mostly is that it is in the hands of the producers, who are not generally willing to sell at the present low prices, and who are not so much indebted to the Western retailers as we are prone to believe. We have imported and manufactured large quantities of various goods for these producers, and sent them out West until the shelves of dealers are filled. And they lie there. These prudent farmers prefer wearing their old clothes this Winter rather than sell their wheat at half price to pay for new ones. Who shall blame them? And what is our remedy? Waiting Micawber-like for "something to turn up" seems the easiest. But suppose that that "something" does not turn up till next Fall, or in other words suppose there is no famine or other disaster in Europe great enough to enhance the present prices of produce, and our producers persist through all next Spring in wearing their old clothes and refusing to buy our vanities, (for the West has been so well supplied for the last five years, that there is scarcely a family who could not do decently without new outfits for one Winter and one Summer season at least,) —how then? Are our Western retailers or our City jobbers well able to live a year and pay the expenses of business and living out of their capital? Truly, I think not, and the sooner half of them get into some business at which they can make a living, the sooner will failures and their correlative panics cease.

T. H. S.

New-York Central Meeting.

From the Evening Express, Dec. 5.

THEODORE DEHON, Esq., on the part of the Committee, this afternoon, reported the following ticket for election as Directors at the annual meeting:

DIRECTORS.

Erastus Corning, Albany.
Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Joseph Field, Rochester.
J. H. Chedell, Auburn.
Horace White, Syracuse.
A. C. Paige, Schenectady.
John V. L. Pruyn, Albany.
J. L. Schoolcraft, Albany.
Nath. Thayer, Boston.
Isaac Townsend, N. Y.
J. D. Moore, New-York.
John F. Seymour, Utica.
Russell Sage, Troy.

—Which was adopted without dissent.

The Committee also reported the draft of a letter to the Directors, as regards the details of management. The letter recommends:

1. That no debt be created in any one year exceeding $250,000, without first obtaining the consent of the stockholders in a public meeting, of which formal notice shall be given.

2. That the Company should not become implicated, as indorser, or in any way, with another road, or allow its guarantee to be used for the benefit of any officers or directors.

3. That all free passes, except to directors, be discontinued.

4. That a Committee of Directors, or agents appointed by them, shall make all purchases for the road, and that a Board of Auditors shall be formed, without whose signatures no bill shall be presented to the Treasurer.

5. That a Committee of five Stockholders, not Directors, shall be appointed, who shall annually, thirty days before the election, make an examination of the affairs of the road, aided by accountants, at the expense of the Company. That twenty days before the annual election a general meeting of the Stockholders shall be held, to hear the report and nominate candidates for Directors.

The report was adopted without a division, and the following gentlemen appointed the first Committee: Messrs. Battelle, J. De Wolfe, Gallatin, E. G. Faile, and M. Delano.

The Committee had previously addressed the following communication to Mr. CORNING:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1857.

Hon. Erastus Corning, Pres't N. Y. Cent. R. R. Co.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 1st inst., in answer to our communication of Nov. 28, we have the pleasure to acknowledge, and at the same time respond to. We were aware that in past years the stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad Company here have been ignorant of the names of the Directors proposed to be voted for, until the eve of election. Indeed, we believe the ticket has not been made generally public until the morning upon which the vote was taken. We are quite aware that on the composition of such a ticket, consideration is necessary and useful; but, looking at the number and variety of the stockholders, their residences separated from each other, the generally sparse attendance in person at the election, and the magnitude of the property with which the Directors are interested, in our judgment at least twenty days' public notice should be given in advance of the ticket proposed to be voted for. It gives time for examination by stockholders of the names presented for their suffrage, and a fair opportunity for judgment, if, as a whole, the names presented will best promote the interest of stockholders, in the care of their property.

Under the present system of concentrating proxies in the hands of some few, stockholders blindly vote. Indeed, the judgment of others is substituted for their own in a matter of much importance to the interest of each. We submit these views to your candid consideration in these sentiments, and shall be glad if they lead you to reconsider the propriety of exchanging views with us upon the names suitable as Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company the ensuing year, so that they may be laid before the adjourned meeting of the New-York stockholders, on Thursday next.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
THEODORE DEHON, JAMES GALLATIN,
JOHN P. MOORE, MORAIN DELANO,
SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, Committee.

The House of George Peabody & Co.

From London Letter of New-York Commercial.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 20, 1857.

The present week has been equal in excitement to any in the height of the panic of 1847. It closes, however, with a satisfactory aspect and a growing feeling of confidence on all sides that a gradual and uninterrupted restoration will now take place.

The great event has been in connection with the position of Mr. PEABODY. Throughout the whole crisis his credit has been unimpaired, and the paper of the house has day after day been sought by the bill-brokers and discounted with the same freedom and on the same terms as the best in London. At the Bank of England also this has been the case. The reliance, however, has of course been on the extent of Mr. PEABODY's private property, since it was inferred by every one that his receipt of funds from America must, as in the case of all the other houses, have been greatly curtailed for many weeks past. Two or three days back the impression that this property would have to be rendered available was confirmed. Meanwhile the general panic had reached a climax. Numerous houses, joint stock banks, and establishments of all kinds, with large assets, were seeking aid on any terms, and some of them had been allowed to go down. The Bank of England was the only place of resort, and the necessary stringency of its rules rendered every application hopeless except when the guarantees at hand were beyond all question. At such a moment, therefore, the knowledge that some exceptionable accommodation would be required could not, even in Mr. PEABODY's case, fail to create anxiety. It was however, soon allayed. The character of the ultimate security was sufficient to dispel all hesitation, and a full credit was at once given for the utmost amount that could be rendered requisite by the entire wants of his firm to carry them safely through and enable them to meet every liability. It is understood that the necessity for the application arose from the inability of their principal correspondent to remit the large sums due, and the anticipation of greater deficiencies.

The Coal Trade of 1857.

From the Miners' Journal, Dec. 5.

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 47,165 05; by canal, 28,011 05; for the week, 75,176 10 tons. The trade has considerably increased by railroad, and has, of course, fallen off by canal. The few cold days deterred boatmen from loading, and checked shipments by canal. The weather is now pleasant, but the boatmen will not load for any point beyond Philadelphia or vicinity. Boats are also scarce—and unless the weather should prove more mild than we have any reason to suppose, the shipments by canal will close this week.

The fiscal year of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad closed on the 30th. The quantity sent to market for the year was ... 1,709,551 16 tons
For 1856 ... 2,089,307 10 tons

Decrease in Coal tonnage in 1857 .. 379,755 14 tons

The Railroad encountered unusual difficulties during the year, owing in some measure to the changed state of the trade, the competition of other shipping ports, and the great financial revulsion of the country. The changing of officers also led to changes in the mode of doing business, which necessarily led to some difference of views and interests, together with the decreased demand for Coal, and the greater amount of money required to transact business at Port Richmond than was required by those who used the Canal, all tended to lessen the trade by Railroad during the year. Some of these causes, however, tended to increase the trade by Canal, which shows an increased tonnage of 88,576 tons over that of last year to same period.

The fiscal year of the Lehigh Valley Railroad closed on the 30th of November. The quantity of Coal transported over the Road during the year amounted to 418,235 tons, against 165,740 tons for 1846, giving the very handsome increase of 252,495 tons in 1857. This is a very satisfactory result, considering the great decline in the demand for Coal during the year, caused by the prostration of all kinds of business.

The Lehigh Canal has lost 289,850 tons compared with last year.

There has been a gain of about 7,500 tons this week compared with the corresponding week last year. The aggregate trade from the different regions sums up as follows:

	1856.	1857.	Loss.	Gain.
Schuylkill R. R.	2,089,308	1,709,552	379,756	—
Schuylkill Canal	1,146,021	1,234,597	—	88,576
Lehigh Railroad	165,740	418,235	—	252,495
Lehigh Canal	1,180,609	890,759	289,850	—
Del. & Hud. Can'l	503,121	480,699	22,422	—
Penna. Coal Co.	612,501	536,008	76,493	—
Scranton, South	105,393	279,071	—	173,678
Totals	5,802,693	5,548,921	768,521	514,749

The gain from the Shamokin Region will about balance the loss North from Scranton. The loss and gain from the different regions will sum up as follows:

	Loss.	Gain.
Schuylkill	291,180	—
Lehigh	37,355	—
Wilkesbarre, about	100,000	—
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	76,493	—
Delaware and Hudson Co.	22,422	—
Scranton, North, about	20,000	—
Scranton, South		173,678
Shamokin about		20,000
Total	547,450	193,678
	193,678	
Loss in 1857	353,772 tons.	

The heaviest loss is from Schuylkill County. The only regions from which there is a gain is from Scranton South and the Shamokin Region.

The trade from the Cumberland Coal Region this year will fall short about 140,000 tons, and the increase from the Semi-Anthracite Regions of Lykens Valley, Trevorton and Broad Top, will reach about 60,000 tons, making the decrease in that species of coal about 80,000 tons. This will show a deficiency in the supply this year, compared with the last, as follows:

	Tons.
Anthracite in round numbers	354,000
Semi-Anthracite and Bituminous	80,000
Decrease	434,000

At the opening of the trade last Spring it was estimated that the market would require an increase in the supply ranging from 500,000 to 700,000 tons, making a difference of about *one million tons*. Human calculations are sometimes very uncertain.

Banks and Money at New-Orleans.

From the Picayune, Nov. 29.

The Exchange market was flat and drooping. Sterling has receded to 103½@104¼, though in an exceptional case a higher rate was paid for direct remittance. Buyers, moreover, declined to operate unless at a further reduction. Some first-class Francs were sold at 5f. 57½. We quote the extreme range down to 5f. 75. Sight on New-York fell off to 2 ℘ cent. discount, at which a moderate business was done. Three days, five days and ten days' sight was sold at 2½, 3 and 3½ ℘ cent. discount. The banks are checking at 1 ℘ cent.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS, NOV. 28.

BANKS.	Loans. Nov. 28.	Loans. Nov. 21.	Specie. Nov. 28.	Specie. Nov. 21.
Citizens'	3,125,739	3,214,402	1,793,595	1,593,590
Canal Bank	2,470,817	2,542,012	1,104,246	1,026,963
Louisiana	2,968,552	2,867,236	1,926,502	1,690,506
Louisiana State	3,216,199	3,279,818	1,752,963	1,748,009
Mech. & Trad.	584,930	618,085	270,502	288,908
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,222,309	1,397,347	309,501	207,440
Southern Bank	402,189	437,199	184,624	189,591
Union Bank	931,098	1,000,406	279,402	228,520
Bk. of J. Robb	386,080	391,330	166,156	181,911
Total	15,305,913	15,747,735	7,787,491	7,155,438
	Decrease ...	441,822	Increase ...	632,053

BANKS.	Circulation. Nov. 28.	Circulation. Nov. 21.	Deposits. Nov. 28.	Deposits. Nov. 21.
Citizens' Bank	1,208,145	1,295,660	2,158,848	1,868,502
Canal Bank	509,990	541,795	928,018	852,574
Louisiana	531,339	538,014	2,770,551	2,368,548
Louisiana State	946,940	994,085	2,853,482	2,764,566
Mech. & Traders'	111,225	126,145	317,525	319,071
Bk. of N. Orleans	212,240	217,020	414,819	375,864
Southern Bank	153,950	130,480	194,919	161,060
Union Bank	212,460	229,915	427,844	375,179
Bank of J. Robb	242,085	232,975	352,810	314,645
Total	4,128,374	4,306,089	10,418,816	9,400,009
	Decrease ...	177,715	Increase ...	1,018,807

BANKS.	Exchange. Nov. 28.	Exchange. Nov. 21.	Due Dist. Banks. Nov. 28.	Due Dist. Banks. Nov. 21.
Citizens' Bank	527,270	450,703	64,028	79,090
Canal Bank	584,813	516,211	103,579	98,952
Louisiana	536,439	459,881	222,445	157,741
Louisiana State	449,077	337,695	120,583	83,426
Mech. & Traders'	49,464	24,464	15,314	21,894
Bk. New-Orleans	132,438	82,674	8,859	4,018
Southern Bank	549,285	467,242	.....	.....
Union Bank	211,600	143,831	18,897	70,078
Total	3,014,388	2,482,701	553,705	464,109
	Increase ...	531,685	Increase ...	89,596

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 4.

COTTON—The sales to-day were 5,500 bales, the market closing unsettled and irregular, at prices ⅛c. @1c. ℘ ℔. lower than previous to the receipt of the *America's* advices; middling, 10⅝c.@10¾c. Sales of the week, 30,500 bales; receipts of the week, 63,500 bales; stock, 220,500 bales; decreased receipts at this port, as compared with last year, 149,500 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 321,000 bales. MOLASSES 19½c.@21c. FLOUR, $5 12½@$5 25. CORN steady, but the market bare. WHEAT—no stock. MESS PORK, $19. Exchange on London, 103½@104½; on New-York, ¾@2 ℘ cent. discount. RIO COFFEE, 9c.@9½c., and prime do., 10c.; sales of the week, 11,500 bags; receipts of the week, 41,500 bags; stock, 126,000 bags.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Dec. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT in good demand. Sales 10,000 bushels at 97c.@98c. for Red. Winter and Indiana, and $1,08 for ordinary White Canadian. Nothing doing in CORN. FREIGHTS—FLOUR 42c. to Albany and Troy by cars.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Dec. 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. Sales of 500 bbls., at $4 50 for good Wisconsin, and $4 87@$5 for extra Ohio and Canada. WHEAT held firmly. Small sales Chicago Spring, at 73c.@74c.; 77c. for Milwaukee Club; 92c. for red Indiana, and $1 for white Canada. CORN firm. OATS dull. WHISKY nominally 20c. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 50,000 bushels Wheat.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Dec. 5.

WOOL—For the first time in six weeks the *Journal* reports a sale of Wool, amounting to 17,000 pounds of Fleece, at from 27c.@46½c. PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales of the week 1,000 pieces, 60 by 64, at 4c.

MOBILE, Friday, Dec. 4.

COTTON—Sales of the week 10,000 bales. Receipts of the week 20,000. Stock in port 70,000. Middling fair, 10⅛c.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

COTTON—Prices nominal. Middling Fair, 10⅝c. In Augusta and Savannah the price of COTTON has declined 1c. ℘ ℔. since the receipt of the *America's* news.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Fulton	New York	Havre	Dec. 12
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 16
America	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 16
Edinburg	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 30

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 25
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 25
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 28
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 2
Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 2
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 5
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 12
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 16

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Dec. 12

Passengers Sailed.

In Steamship Nashville, [illegible]—Miss Lasak, Mrs. F. W. Lasak, R. McKenzie, Mrs. G. H. Caldwell and son, S. S. Knowlton and lady, Chas. L. Jones and lady, E. R. Sheffield, Dr. A. Beardsley and lady, Miss C. Knowlton, Mrs. Dow, Mrs. Van Courtland, child and servant, S. V. A. Hunter, R. Rudenberg, P. Duclos, J. H. Hoffman, Miss J. Tracey, Miss E. C. Langdon, S. J. Lewis and lady, Mrs. Geo. F. Barrows, J. Carter, C. F. Carter, Mrs. Gardner, Miss M. L. Peck, Mr. Davis, two Misses Ostrander, A. Anderson, E. McClure, Mr. Stevens and lady, Mr. Johnson, Miss A. D. Adams, Miss H. F. Adams, F. D. Adams, B. F. Y. Zoller, Miss Bicks, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Atkins, Mr. Keyser, H. Hanson, Mrs. Betts and son, Mrs. M. Henry, W. H. Potter, [illegible] Hobart, Thos. Truman, Miss E. Truman, A. Slater, [illegible] Benjamin, A. Wood, J. Stringer, E. Dunn, H. Fox, T. Reddington, P. Simmons, J. Schilling, J. Miller, W. Bennett, E. F. Miller, Mr. Acorn, Wm. Scott, J. Crowne, L. Viele, M. Tiernay, J. Robinson, Miss B. Moller, and 60 steerage passengers.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—Walter Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith and servant, Miss Mary L. Mitchill, Miss Anderson, Lieutenant and Mrs. R. H. Anderson, U. S. A., S. W. Rogers, D. Pratt, N. Crowly, U. S. Martin, C. Wettner, Miss Wood, Miss W. B. Goldsmith, Miss A. Hasbrouck, Miss P. F. Hasbrouck, Mrs. Reed, Miss Van Vechten, Mrs. Mary C. Bruce, Miss Clay, Miss Clarke, N. C. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. O. Eustis, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Freeman, Mrs. R. B. Freeman, C. C. T. Seaman, J. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stark and child, J. Brown, C. L. Everitt, 2 Misses Bailey, Mrs. Nicoll, J. Schiger, R. J. Arnold Jr., Miss Thurston, S. Dayton, Capt. Hudson, Dr. S. F. Fenton, Madame Schwend and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chastagnet, Miss Schwend, E. Banks, Mrs. S. Drury, Miss A. Wells—and 54 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Peter A. Gerdy, J. K. Chase, Charles E. Hind, J. P. Connell, J. H. Lipscomb, W. D. Toler, Peter Yourbill, J. S. Jordan, Elijah Rogers, A. Willard, N. Smith, Miss Bird, J. McGowan, Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. Soutter, Miss Soutter, C. A. Seward, Lewis Mayo, G. W. Ferguson, Miss D. R. Inglee, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Bennett, Miss J. Williamson, C. F. Raymond, Mrs. Exall and servant, Mrs. Jaura and 2 children, J. R. Gale, P. Shannon, D. W. Watson, J. Young—and 20 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Cahawba, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. J. Hollins and 2 children, J. S. Rogers, A. M. Rae, U. H. Odiat, R. R. de Justus, C. Swazey, J. E. Farm, C. Galamendi, Miss Hildreth, J. Duffy, S. C. Sitti, R. Remington, R. T. Motus, Mrs. C. Scofield, C. O. Jordan, J. Miller.

In brig St. Michael, from Port-au-Platte—Capt. Chase, F. Finke, J. H. F. Bruns.

In brig Emma, from Savanilla—A. Struntz.

In schooner Volent, from Barcelona—J. M. de la Cabada.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 11 | Sun sets.. 4 33 | Moon rises.... 11 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 27 | Gov. Island. 1 11 | Hell Gate..... 2 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 5.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts.

Ships M. Robinson, Harding, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman; A. Stover, Brown, Mobile, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Rhine, Moore, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Vernon, Collins, Bangor, T. H. Sandford; Handy Bing, Brown, Mobile, Laytin & Hurlbut.

Schooners C. Colgate, Seaman, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Oregon, Sparks, Boston, master; Uncle Tom, Rood, Halifax, A. Smithers; Euphemia, Eldridge, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Undine, Risley, Jacksonville, J. W. McKee; Hannibal, Wentworth, Aux Cayes, H. G. Brookman.

Steamers Memphis, Watson, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell; Jackson, Baker, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Ship Orient, Hill, Liverpool Nov. 5, with mdse. and 201 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Bark F. S. Means, Means, Malaga, and Gibraltar 30 ds., with wine, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Carthagena, (of New-Bedford,) Baker, Martinique Nov. 9, and Cockburn, East Caicos, 19th, with salt to E. Knox. Left no Am. vessels at Cockburn.

Schr. Manchester, Chichester, Richmond 4 ds., with flour to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Galota, Hallett, Fredericksburg 10 ds., with flour to Holdenbrook & Co.

Schr. Virginia, Davis, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. Alice, Hovey, Norfolk 3 ds., with flour to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Brothers, Chamberlain, Richmond, with flour to C. M. Frye.

Schr. B. N. Fox, Worth, Alexandria 3 ds., with grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Panama, Cullen, Virginia 3 ds., with grain to Monroe & Parker.

Schr. J. F. Bravard, White, Chincoteague 3 ds., with grain to B. N. Fox.

Schr. H. P. Bascom, Burke, Delaware City for Bristol, R. I.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Haffen, Philadelphia for Haddam, Conn.

Schr. A. L. Packer, Hemmingway, Elizabethport for New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Bailey, Brislow, Rondout for Georgetown.

Schr. Elisa S., Lane, New Haven for Virginia.

Schr. Black Bird, Weaver, City Point 2 ds., with grain.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Dec. 6.

Steamship Cahawba, Bullock, Havana and New-Orleans, with mdse. to Crocheron, Livingston & Co.

Ship Helen A. Miller, (of Baltimore,) Galt, Smyrna Oct. 4, with rags and wool to E. Dutilh & Co.

Ship Revenue, (of Bath,) Robinson, Callao Sept. 2, via Hampton Roads 3 ds., with guano to Barreda Bros. Oct. 1, off Cape Horn, spoke ship Civilian, Purrington, and same day ship Fanny S. Perly, York, both from Callao for England, with guano.

Ship Margaret Evans, Warner, London and Isle of Wight Nov. 9, with mdse. and 90 passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Ship Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New-Orleans 15 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Son.

Ship Abby Brown, (of Kennebunk,) Bearse, Marseilles 67 ds., with mdse. to master. Has experienced very heavy weather. Nov. 1, during a gale from S. W., broke off the rudder close to the counter. Have since then used three, two of which were lost.

Ship West Point, Harding, Liverpool Nov. 2, with mdse. and 350 passengers C. Carow. Nov. 6, lat. 49 42, lon. 12 20, passed one of the black ball packets, bound E. Dec. 2, at 11½ A. M., lat. 40 14, lon. 70 07, passed a large screw steamer, bound E. Nov. 23, lat. 43 26, lon. 51 32, signalised bark Mogul, (Br.,) bound E. The W. P. has been 18 ds. west of the Banks, with strong westerly gales.

Bark Medora, (of Boston,) Ford, Frontrera Oct. 28, with logwood to William & Cornell. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Martha, (of Charleston,) Jenkins, Marseilles 48 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark Abeona, (of NewOrleans,) Page, Bordeaux, 29 ds., with wine, &c., to master.

Brig Salmah, (Br.,) Crow, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to order.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with potatoes to order.

Brig Acadian, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to master.

Brig St. Michael, (Dan.,) Johnson, Port-au-Platte Nov. 23, with tobacco to A. C. Rossire & Co. Left no Am. vessels. The brig Octavia, (of Ellsworth, Me.,) Chase, from Jacksonville, while beating out of the harbor, Nov. 6, in charge of a pilot, went ashore on the reef and became a total loss. Captain and crew saved.

Brig Emma, (Brem.,) Raeslop, Savanilla Nov. 14, with hides to Caesar & Pauli. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Baron de Castine, (of Castine,) Sufkin, Bordeaux Nov. 3, with mdse. to D. St. Arnaut.

Brig Condor, (of Goldsboro,) Allen, Fajardo, P. R., Nov. 21, with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Monica, (of Pittston,) Handy, Richmond 7 ds., with wheat and flour to H. Underwood.

Schr. Volant, (Br.,) Ellis, Barcelona, (Spanish Main,) Nov. 10, with hides and skins to Schlessinger & Andreesen.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Cooper, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to J. Smith & Co.

Schr. St. Lawrence, Tuft, Jacksonville 12 ds., with yellow pine to J. T. Gilchrist. Sld. in co. with brig Susan, (of Boston,) for Boston, in a leaking condition. Left brig Wm. Perkins, for Port Spain, anchored on the Bar.

Schr. J. W. Faulklin, ——, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Waxon Rogers, ——, New-Haven for Virginia.

Schr. E. M. Clark, Clark, Albany for Hartford.

Schr. Lilly, Frances, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Gben Atkins, Marston, Richmond for Boston.

Schr. Montery, Stillman, Delaware City for Boston.

Schr. Isaac Toucey, (new,) Gould, Bridgeport for Washington, D. C.

Schr. Cohassett, Tobey, Baltimore for New-Bedford.

Schr. Oneida, Soper, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. D. Davidson, Hardy, New-Haven for Virginia.

Sloop Oliver Ames, French, Taunton, Mass.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford 16 hours, with mdse. to Jos. Allen. The P. on backing into her berth, came in collision with the bark Eagle, and had her smoke-stack carried away. The bark sustained no damage.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, from E. to S. E., with rain.

Below.

Ship E. C. Scranton, Spencer, Liverpool Nov. 2, with mdse. to Everett & Brown.

Ship Defender, Robinson, Chincha Islands via Hampton Roads.

Sailed.

Steamships Atlantic, Eldridge, Liverpool; Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah; Memphis, Watson, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c.; Nashville, Murray, Charleston.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 4, lat. 36, lon. 8 W., bark Mary Lee, from Malaga for New-York.

Nov. 20, lat. 43 25, lon. 46 20, ship Sarah Purrington, from Darien, Ga., for Cork, 16 ds. out.

Nov. 26, lat. 32 40, lon. 69, brig Robin, of Frankfort, steering S.

Nov. 29, lat. 38, lon. 65 30, bark Virginia, of New-York, stg. S. E.—had horses on deck.

Foreign Ports.

At Martinique, Nov. 9, schr. Louisa A. Johnson, for New-Orleans in 8 ds.

At Barcelona, Nov. 10, schr. W. A. Griffin, for New-York in 8 ds.